CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,307—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th July
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	In Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Lova	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca. BALDUINO	5,000	C. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	998	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	606	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,

C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

ALCOCK'S CELEBRATED FISHING TACKLE,

RODS, REELS, LINES, HOOKS, ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN, KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKERS!

TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
GENERAL KITCHENER ..... per 100	4	0	EXTRA No. 3 ..... per 100	1	8
IMPERIAL ..... "	4	0	EXTRA POPULAR.. "	1	0
AROMATIC..... "	2	12	GOLD TIPPED.		
INDIA ..... "	2	8	EXTRA No. 1 ..... per 100	2	8
EXTRA No. 1 ..... "	2	4	EXTRA No. 2 ..... "	2	0
EXTRA No. 2 ..... "	1	12	TOMMIES..... "	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11		20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13		21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15		22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1		23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4		24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7		25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10		26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14		27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2		28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6		29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11		30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0		31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6		32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12		33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3		34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10		35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2		36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11		37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5		38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15		39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10		40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6		41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4		42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3		43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 2		44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6		45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 12-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS
LG. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION PUBLIC MEETING.

PURSUANT to a Requisition to the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION made by the members of the Association and other leading Citizens of Bombay, a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of respectfully representing to Government the state of public feeling in the Presidency, in regard to the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill now before the Legislative Council and the necessity of giving sufficient time for the expression of public opinion and criticism.

DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA,
AMROODIN TYEBJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SITALVAD.
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 20th July, 1901.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Municipal RATE-PAYERS and VOTERS in the City of Bombay will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1901, at 5 P.M. in the GAIETY THEATRE to protest against the proposal for general introduction of METERS for WATER SUPPLY in the City and to consider the desirability of forming a Rate-payers Association for the City, and to pass a Resolution for forming such Association. The Representatives of the Rate-payers on the Board of the Corporation are specially invited to attend.

S. M. MOSES,
N. M. WADIA,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIVANDAS,
MERWANJI MUNCHERJI CAMA,
CAZI SHERIFF MAHOMED SAHEB BIN CAZI SHERIFF ABDUL LATIFF LONDAY,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
VASONJI KHIMJI,
D. FERREIRA,
JAMSETJI BOMANJI WADIA and others.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by 1 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 29th July, 1901, for CONSTRUCTING LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL SCHOOL at Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 45,460.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

ALI AKBAR, A. M. I. C. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 16th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Right of Exploitation of 84 Forest Coupes for the yea 1901-1902 situate in Salsette, Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahapur and Murbad Ranges of the South Thana Division on THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1901, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P.M, at the Forest Kutchery at Thana.

Each tender should be accompanied by a Treasury remittance receipt for Rs. 200 payable as earnest money in respect of each coupe, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000.

For further particulars as regards conditions of sales, &c. apply to the Undersigned.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. H. MADAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.

Thana, 19th July, 1901.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12½ Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the invest ment of balances belonging to the Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11½ Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of re using Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. F. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,25,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,25,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex Officio.)

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES.—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices cased in solid English Oak frames with best nickel mounts. From Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Ld., Opposite Clock Tower.—SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape. Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

SALE !!! SALE!!! SALE!!!—SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE will CONTINUE the whole MONTH. Great bargains in useful and fancy goods, at 27, Hornby Row, Fort.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN NIMROD'S celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent, In Kidgo Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—The LOWER PART of a commodious BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, nearly opposite Messrs. Kemp's Shop. For terms apply to the SECRETARY, C.M.S., Grant Road, Bombay.

KHAKI OIL.—A marvellous and speedy cure for RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, GOUT, etc. Re. 1. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER and Co. and all dealers in Medicines.

SALESMAN WANTED, by one of the oldest established English Firm for Sundries and Bunder Goods business. Only experienced person need apply by letter, giving full particular of experience and salary required. Apply "122" care of this paper.

REPORTER WANTED, for a Leading Anglo-Indian Journal, must be an efficient SHORT-HAND WRITER and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating Shorthand speed to "R." care of this paper.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homœopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 29, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street,

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L.N.R.C.M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gerooppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good Colour and Finish, promptly carried out by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pens Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS, No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward specific Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almirah, double door iron safe on stand, screen, sofas, chairs, musical boxes, revolving top office table, cottage piano by Soundy.
4 sets superior billiard cushion rubber.
13 yards billiard cloth new.
3 dozen green and chocolate carriage leather.
5 drums, each 5 gallons, I X L disinfecting fluid.
20 drums, each 5 gallons carbolacene.
By order of Mr. Hirjibhoy Ruttonji and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. Cowasji—
1 gold-hunting watch by Henry Edward, London.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Jamnadas Lalloobhoy ex. s. s. Steinberger—
1 case all wool twill gauze flannel.

AT 2 P.M.

4 ladies' and gent's new bicycles.
1 Bantam bicycle, in good order.
1 double-seated brougham in very good order.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
The property of a Parsee gentleman—
1 strong bay Arab horse, going in harness, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE, BENTWOOD AND IRON FURNITURE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th and FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following:—

An invoice of iron painted furniture.
" of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.
" of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.
" of American, English and Europe made plated-ware
" of bentwood furniture, such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelainware, carpets, timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c,
The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Duke and Son's Establishment, the stock-in-trade of Mr. G. K. Bengali, Furniture Merchant, closing business, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of single and double almiras and wardrobes, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, bedroom cabinets, dressing, wash-hand tables, and easy and light ishairs, side boards, whatnots, dumbwaiters, book case, teapoys, etc.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sorabjee Cursetjee Javeri the following Jewellery, viz.

1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets.
1 pair diamond and emerald bracelets.
1 pearl bracelet with small diamonds.
1 turquoise bracelet.
1 gold box set with diamonds.
4 small pearl necklaces.
1 valuable ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 packet 64 "Jaberpur" 10½ Karats.
1 pair diamond ear-studs.
1 pair diamond and pearl ear-studs.
1 diamond horse shoe ear-stud.
51 diamond pearl ruby emerald sapphire opal and turquoise rings.
The property is on view.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 439 of 1901.

Vithuldass Mancharam Pakvasa and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Furdoonjee Sheriarjee Bharucha and another ....Defendants

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the first Mortgagees the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and on account and at the risk of the first Defendant the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Decree absolute made in the above suit on the 10th day of June, 1901, the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land, the Fazendar being the brotherhood of Saint Francis of the Church of S. N. De Esperance, admeasuring 300 square yards, more or less together with the tenements or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 879, and Street No. 17-1-, all which premises are situate at Tank Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, in the Girt Kolbhat, belonging to the said brotherhood in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east and south by the vacant land and the building of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the west by the house of Govind Tekmalia, and on the north formerly by the house of Sujina Nalka and now of Bhicaji Devechun.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAWLS.

Under instructions from Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Goculdas, the pledgee, and on account and risk of Lalia Gangabishan Uttamchand, shawl merchant, Amritsar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

1 bale 21 pairs of gold bordered shawls.
1 bale 38 pairs of shawls without gold borders.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood, plain and carved Frenchpolished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by "Feurich" nearly new, first rate pictures and oliographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong Calcutta-built victoria with rubber tyre-wheels by "Dyke," a handsome strong roan pony with set of brass mounted harness, &c., &c., the property of a Lady, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, and under Instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m.

On account and risk of the concerned—
Invoice No. 238 of 14-8-1901 consigned by one Gorgal Kesher G to Messrs. Narodas Rajaram and Co.
155 Bags of cotton seeds, and some loose cotton seeds, about 10 bags.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, NEAR THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Serafina de Ga, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house called "Eden Glassie" standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Charni Road, near the Girgaum Roman Catholic Church, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward H, No. 1230, and Street No. 32, containing by admeasurement 875 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 317, new No. 2075, old Survey No. 572 and new Survey No. 7879, and bounded on the east by the Charni Road, Girgaum, on the west by the stables of Jaffer Sulemun, on the north by the property of Bulvant Sakharam Naik and Hari Bhikaji, and on the south by the property of Mr. L. J. E. deSouza, pleader of the High Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned ex s. s. "Rajpootana".

24 chests Calcutta tea.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

On account of the concerned—
A quantity of piece-goods such as shirtings, jacconets, drill, etc.
4 cases silk-bordered dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases taps and dies.
By order of Mr. Sunkerprasad Hariprasad and on account and at the risk of Roopjee Purdhan.
A—1282-1300—8 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1901.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 6 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	23 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Flora MacLeod ...	1 8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0 12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0 12
Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0 12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0 12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0 12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0 12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0 12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...60		24	16
With Cure 60		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...60		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Dealers are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

12, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

NOTICES.

RANADE MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to be so good as to pay their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay or to the Undersigned :—

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
R. M. SAYANI,
GOKULDAS K. PAREKH,
G. K. GOKHALE,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
NAROTTUM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, 13th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of OLD CATHEDRAL BOYS will be held at the Cathedral High School on TUESDAY, 23rd July, at 8-30 P.M., in connection with the proposed OLD BOYS CLUB.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-3 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons [illegible] the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

[illegible] at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per [illegible] monthly balance not exceeding

[illegible] be obtained on application at the

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE [illegible] COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Palava Road, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 4th day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court house, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 13, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public main road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukmabai, widow of Govind Lladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rakhmabai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Motee Raghunath, and on the South by the Stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariat wala, which said premises are registered in the Collectors rent roll under No. 570, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Juggonnath Shankersheth, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 593 OF 1899.

MANAJI NILOJI VANJARI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipura outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMCHANDRA TUKARAM, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem BAJUBAI, widow of TUKARAM RAMJI, residing at Kamatipura aforesaid ..... Defendant.

AND

MAGA GOWA, the 1st Plaintiff in Suit No. 119 of 1900 and Receiver in the present Suit No. 593 of 1899, ...

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 11th day of November, 1899, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,980-7-1 for debt and interest and costs taxed at Rs. 449-10-0.

And Whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 17th day of November, 1900, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to Sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 3rd Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 134 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3095, Old Survey No. 3212, and New Survey No. 5968, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward 1216, and Street No. 49 and 51, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Sambhoo, on or towards the West by the property of Ramjee Satiba, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said 3rd Kamatipura Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing there on situate, lying and being at 3rd Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3689, New No. 3930, Old Survey No. 1-3194, New Survey No. 5950, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. —, Street No. 56 and 58, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the property of Hariba Chinooji, on the West by the property of Lingooji Mankoji, on the South by the sweeper's passage and on the North by 3rd, Kamatipura Street.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1901, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, proceed to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant for sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable,

1. The claim of Diago Lingoo Pirajee for Rs. 5000 and interest under a Deed of Mortgage of the 23d February 900.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest there in or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should to made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay

Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA and MULLA.
Attorneys for the Receiver.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,350xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,220xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,080
Commercial	{10,000}	100	{100}	nil	52
Bank of India.	{15,000}		{75}		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	449
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	625	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	330
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		Half 000	yearly. Nil	1
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	190
Assur Veerjee & Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	nom
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bagalkote Company, Ltd.	971	60	all	2 per ct.	1,000
Bear Manfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	650,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	90	500	500	Nil	440
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	9
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India Mills Co. Ltd.	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,070
China Mills Co. Ltd.	1,000	500	500	dvd 18, 50	1,940
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Colm batore S, and W.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Colaba Land & Mills	800	500	500	25	470
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
David Mill	1,400	600	600	Nil	575
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 30	225
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	176
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Hindustan	879	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hing u ghat Mills	700	500	500	40	410
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1000	Nil	1,700
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	330
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1221-2
Jubilee Mills		1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Jupiter Co., Ld.	2,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 35	70
Khanderao Manfg. Co.	14,000	250	250	35	500xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs 85	570
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs 10	151
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 per ct.	2,575
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1,09
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	35
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,380
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil	16.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5
New Great Eastern	13,406	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	1,742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	44
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,0	500	500	Nil	56.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	146
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	125
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs 15	525
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	40
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	26.
Venishunker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	21	all	dvd Rs.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 10	225
Back Bay Baths	5500	50	50	12	35
Badhan Plice	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	142xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,800
Do. New Issue.	1,600	375	625	dvd 112½	1,755
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	58
Bombay Building and Land Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 per ct	5
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N	850
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	330
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	130
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	5.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	40 pr. ct.	143xd
Kemp & Co	14,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	1,500	500	300	0	145
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 10	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	0.
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	133
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	462 1-2
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs 40	24xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 80	215
Thacker & Co.	1,850	100		dvd Rs 80	
Telephone Co.	4,000	251		1	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	8100	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	810	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	442 1-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	95-14
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	112 1-2
Municipal 4 per cent. Debentures	97
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed	103

ACCORDING to the "Moniteur des Interets Materiels," a new industry has just been started at Betsuhonumura, Kushiro and Hokkaido—that of making so-called "Kushiro" paper. Owing to the abundant supply of the tree which furnishes the raw material for the manufacture, a daily output of 2,700lb. of pulp is expected. At the present time 180,000 reams of paper, valued at 800,000 yen, are imported into Hokkaido each year from one of the principal Japanese islands.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 19.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... £ 93 = plus 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 3-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £107 1-2 = ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £ 93 1-4 = ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 13-16 = —1-16
,, New York ..... 58 3-8 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·18 1-2 = plus 1-2
,, New York ..... 4·87 3-8 = plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England ... 3 per cent = unchanged
,, Short London Bills ... 2 5-8 ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills ... 3 3-8 ,,
Silver to Bombay £110,000.
,, Calcutta £20,000
Gold to Bombay £10,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32—2-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·32	4·31	4·20	4·18	4·18
—2	—3	—5	—5	—5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000	bales.
Do. last year	5,500	,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	,,
,, Continent	3,000	,,
Mid. Uplands	8 7-16—1-16	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·61—4	
Do. Do. Dec.	7·67—5	

Rapeseed Brown 40 1-4—31. August-September, Hamburg business done tone strong.

Linseed 57 3-4 plus 6d. August-September, Dunkirk sellers, tone firm.

Arrival.—Orono.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	40,000
,, Sold on spec.	Nil
,, for exportation	3,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	43,000
,, Actual exports	7,000
,, Week's imports	19,000
,, Stock	591,000
Surats week's sales	800
,, Sold on spec.	Nil
,, ,, for exportation	,,
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	1,300
,, Actual exports	200
,, Week's imports	2,000
,, Stock	29,000
Afloat American	60,000
,, Indian	5,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	50,000
,, ,, Exports to Great Britain	14,000
,, ,, Continent	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	410,000
Do. at Interior Ports	190,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 19th July 1901 :—

Cotton	829 bales.
Wheat	5,306 cwts.
Linseed	1,078 ,,
Rapeseed	2,771 ,,
Gingellyseed	29 ,,
Poppyseed	1,442 ,,
Groundnuts	115 ,,
Castorseed	1,981 ,,
Rice	1,351 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady. We hear of no concessions given to-day off the current rates quoted which are as follows :—

Bank T. T. and Demand on London ... 1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight credits ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do ,, Francs ... 103 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong ... 143
Do. Shanghai ... 194 1-2
Do. Japan ... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at 96 for cash and 95·15 for account and closed with a decline of 1-16th in both positions with a fairly large business having been reported.

FREIGHT.

Freights are steady and a fair business has been reported for Saturday. The "Varzin" has booked about 500 tons at 15s. for Antwerp and Hamburg measurement has been taken in the "Nubia" at 15s. for Liverpool and in the "Stalzenfels" at 15s. 6d. for Hamburg and Bremen. The "Methley Hall" booked balance of her cargo yesterday, about 1,000 tons at 14s. 6d. early August loading and relets have been made in her to-day at the same rate.

SEEDS.

Linseed is quieter, the demand having fallen off. At the close we quote Rs. 10-3 to Rs. 10-2. It is reported that Rs. 10-6 was paid yesterday for August delivery. Rapeseed is weak with few buyers. We quote Rs. C-12 for Brown Cawnpore. Poppyseed is firmer at Rs. 8-11 and castor seed is unchanged at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

There has been a fair inquiry to-day, the sales being estimated at about 3,000 bales. Prices are slightly easier and the local mills and Japan shippers were in the market picking up any cheap lots offered for sale.

LONDON, JULY 20.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 13-16 = unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 3-4 = do.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .. £107 1-2 = do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £93 1-4 = do.
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 13-16 = do.
Do. New York ..... 58 3-8 = do.
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·18 1-2 do.
,, New York ..... 4·87 3-8 = do.
Discount Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do.
Do. Short London Bills ..... 2 5-8 do. do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills ... 3 3-8 do. do.

Seeds unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats Nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool Futures—

July.	July-Aug.	Oct.	Dec. Jan.	Jan. Feb.
4-32	4 31	4-20	4-18	4-18

In New York

Receipts at the Port	3,000	bales.
Do. last year	6,200	,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	,,
Do. to Continent	11,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-16	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·60	minus 1
Do. do. Dec	7·07	

COTTON.—Total visible supply 1,870,000
,, of which is East Indian 150,000
,, stock in London 7,000
,, quantity in sight 10,000,000

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	26 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLAYMOUTH, JULY 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, arrived here this morning,

NAPLES, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, left here (Calcutta boats) this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY, 20.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Sunda left here for Bombay this afternoon.

THE new Multan Civil Division, which, will be formed after the separation of the frontier from the Punjab, will probably consist of the present Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts, plus Mianwali District, which will comprise Mianwali, Isa Khel, Bhakkar, and Bia tehsils. As regards the Rawalpindi Division, a new district will be formed of Attock Fatehjang, Pindigheb, and Tallagang tehsils. The Sialkote and Gujranwala Districts may go to Lahore Division as compensation for losing Jhang and Multan district. This rearrangement is only probable, as no final decision has yet been given.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 3-17m., 3-9a. Low water, 8-39m., 9-38a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes :—A serious accident occurred to a boy the other day. He was standing at a window when he lost his balance and fell heavily, breaking both legs.—Mr. Ranchoddas V. Putwari, B. A., L.L.B., has been appointed Dawan of Palanpur State.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday at Duncan Road, regarding the death of Doola Vasali, a Mahomedan lad aged fifteen years. The deceased lived with his uncle on the second storey of a house at Duncan Road. He was in the employ of a Parsi gentleman, but could not attend to his work for the last three days owing to illness from fever. The fever increased and on Saturday in a fit of delirium, he was said to have fallen from the window of his room on the second storey. When picked up Doola was unconscious and his skull had been fractured. He died almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. W. Hall, Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, who resides at Marine Lines, has reported to the Police the theft of gold articles of the collective value of Rs. 127 from a chest of drawers in his bungalow, during Thursday night. It appears Mr. Hall retired to rest at 10-30 p. m., leaving the door of his bungalow open. Next morning he found that a dressing table had been removed into the compound and the property stolen from a chest of drawers.—Mooliraj Panachund a clerk, residing on the fourth floor of a chawl at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, has made a report to the Police that during Friday afternoon, a tin box containing wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 402 was stolen from his room.—Dady Edulji Mehta, a Parsee student, who resides at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, has reported the theft of three sovereigns, three gold rings, six gold studs and nine pearls, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 205 from a box in his room. The complainant's servant has absconded and the matter is under investigation.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

VILLAGE OFFICERS IMPRESSING A CART.

IMPERATOR VS. MADHAVRAO BALWANT KULKARNI AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. S. R. BAKHLE, on behalf of Ramchandra Khanna Khatri the complainant in the case, applied for revision of the order passed by Mr. G. V. Patwardhan, first class magistrate of Khandesh, on the 13th December 1900, discharging under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accused who were charged with an offence punishable under section 392 of the Penal Code. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that accused 1 and 2 were respectively the officiating Kulkarni and patel of Parcia Taluka; No. 3 was a village Kamgar or servant; and No. 4 was a village Mahar. The complaint against them was to the effect that the four accused impressed the complainant's cart in spite of his opposition and by force on the 2nd October last, and in thus seizing the cart and taking it away, committed the offence of robbery under section 392 of the Penal Code. The complainant alleged that the cart had not been returned to him. It appeared from the evidence that it was required for Mr. Aghor, the Tagai Mamlatdar at Parola, and the accused said that he had returned it to the complainant. In the opinion of the magistrate, the important question was whether the accused had a dishonest intention in taking away the cart, and he found the issue in the negative although he remarked that the impressment being illegal, wrongful loss must be said to have been caused to the complainant. The custom of impressing carts for Government officers, said the magistrate, had been so long prevalent in this country that the village servants and the ordinary public had come to look upon it as perfectly legal, which it was not. It was no doubt highly undesirable that the village servants should be allowed to remain ignorant of the law on the subject. The magistrate would therefore take the liberty of suggesting to the Collector and the District Magistrate the advisability of impressing on the minds of the village servants the necessity of exercising great care and discretion in getting carts for Government officers, and the great responsibility incurred by them in seizing a cart against the owner's will. All the accused stated that they had been under a belief that the practice of impressing carts was legal. No circular orders had been issued to them on the subject. The accused were discharged, and hence the application on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his judgment on the application, said: The application for revision is based on the argument that the magistrate was wrong in discharging the accused, because there was no "dishonest" intention. But in my opinion the magistrate was quite right in that respect. It seems unnecessary to consider whether technically any offence was committed such as assault or criminal force, for there never has been a complaint of such offence; and the present application is confined to the question of robbery. What happened according to the evidence for the prosecution was that the village Mahar, accused No. 4, attempted to take the cart, and that complainant objected, so by orders of the Patel and Kulkarni (accused 2 and 1) the village Kamdar (accused 3) took complainant by the hand and removed him aside, accused 1 (the Kulkarni) also pushing him aside. Apparently the force used was of a trivial character, and complainant has never made any complaint about the same. Accused 3 simply acted under the orders of the village officials (Nos. 1 and 2) Accused 1 is the Kulkarni, not removeable from office except with sanction, and for his prosecution sanction would apparently be necessary. I would return the record and proceedings.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his judgment, said: I think that the accused have been rightly discharged in respect of the offence of robbery. The evidence does not disclose a dishonest intent. The act of taking a cart by force against the will of the owner is, except when specially authorised by act or regulation, illegal as correctly pointed out by the magistrate; but there is nothing to show that the accused, who were the village servants, knew this. They were apparently acting according to old practice, under which they probably thought it was their duty to take the cart. The fact that they were wrong in law does not affect the question of their intention. An act can only be said to be done dishonestly when it is done with the intention of causing wrongful gain or loss. It is the intention (implying knowledge) rather than the effect, to which we have to look. The magistrate has found that the accused did not know that their seizure of the cart was illegal, and therefore cannot be said to have had a dishonest intention. In this reasoning I concur. The magistrate in the evidence might, I think, have convicted some of the accused of using criminal force. But looking to the wording of sections 254, Criminal Procedure Code, which relates exclusively to offences triable as warrant cases, he was not bound to take action in respect of an offence like the use of criminal force, which comes within the category of summons cases unless required to do so by the complainant. Here the complainant never seems to have suggested a conviction under section 352, Indian Penal Code, and would doubtless have been very dissatisfied if that section had been applied. He thought that the accused should be convicted of robbery, and his petition to this court was confined to that charge. In these circumstances I concur with my learned colleague in holding that it is unnecessary to interfere.

NOTICE.

OWNERS are reminded that the following entries close on Tuesday, 23rd July.

2nd Entries for Saturday, 27th July.
1st Entries for Extra Race on Saturday, 27th July.
1st Entries for Saturday, 3rd August.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19 July 1901.

THE "Imparcial" publishes a telegram from Becerrea, Galicia, stating that five English engineers have arrived there to examine and report definitely on the gold fields discovered there by the French engineer Felix Prot. Mr. George Layman, manager of the French Exploitation Company, declared to the "Imparcial's" correspondent that the mines were as rich as those of South Africa. Two hundred tons of ore are being raised daily. The people of the district are delighted at the prospect of wealth from the mines.

MR. A. J. EVANS, the well-known English archæologist, who has for some years been conducting investigations in Crete, has officially informed the Cretan Parliament that he possesses indisputable proofs supported by inscriptions of high antiquity, that he has discovered the Palace of Minos, regarding the construction and ornamentation of which he gives numerous details. The inscriptions are said to date back 600 years before the cuneiform writings of Assyria and Persia.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 18.

Akote.—Rain has fallen throughout the district. Weather is cloudy and unsettled and shows signs of further rain.

JULY 19.

Khamgaon.—Rainfall last night 72 cents., total rainfall up to date 11·24 inches, weather continues cloudy.

Akola.—Rainfall 40 cents. Plants are doing very well for the present. Weather is cloudy and unsettled. Heavy rains are reported from the district.

JULY 19.

Amraoti.—Weather cloudy. Cotton plants are doing well and sowing of jowari is going on very rapidly.

JULY 18.

Dhamangaon.—Rainfall last night 75 cents. Weather continues cloudy.

JULY 19.

Broach.—Rainfall to-day was general all over our districts extending in the north as far as Ahmedabad. It is still cloudy to overcast and further rain may set in. Weather is very seasonable for all crops.

JULY 18.

Bhavnagar.—Rainfall to-day at Bhavnagar 2·50 inches. It continues cloudy and unsettled and there are every appearances of more rain.

JULY 20.

Delhi.—Heavy rains throughout the night.
Beawar.—Kekri—Yesterday rainfall 1·85 inches. Rains reported in the districts, weather is clearing.
Beawar.—Weather is cloudy but no rain.
Jabulpore.—Rainfall half an inch, weather cloudy.
Secunderabad.—Strong winds are blowing from the south-west.
Bhatinda.—Weather threatening.

BHOWNAGAR.

On Thursday the rainfall in Bhownagar measured two inches, the total rainfall being 7 inches and 10 cents., but none fell at any other place. At Verawal, Porbander, Wadhwan and Botad, not an inch of rain has fallen yet. At several points sowing operations have been finished, but at other places it has not yet been started. The wind is blowing from the north-east and not from the south-west. It is hot, and there is a great need of one general rain at present.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIML

INFORMATION WANTED

OF a MONUMENT or TABLET erected in Bombay to the memory of HUGH HALL, an Englishman, who died (in the service of the East India Co.) in Bombay about 1847. A reward will be given for a description of such monument, its inscription and any particulars regarding same. Apply in the first instance to the MANAGER of this paper.

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THIS SEEMING TRIFLE

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PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE,

As it is better to take a powder whenever you feel low, and you will be astonished at the result.

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NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL
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Enamel renders the best service. Charges
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The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

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TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—June 29, at Holyland, Pembrokeshire, J A P Adams, late Captain Royal Art, aged 70.
BIRCH—July 1, at 3 Hyde Park Mansions, Major-Gen F M Birch, Staff Corps, son of the late Lieut-Gen Sir T. J H Birch, K C B.
BRAND—June 29, at Dartmouth, J A Brand, late City Comptroller, and one of his Majesty's lieutenants for the same city, aged 72.
OXENHAM—July 19, in England, R G Oxenham, Esq, late Principal of Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges. (By telegram).
TAYLOR—June 25, at Grovelands, Southgate, Middlesex. R K Taylor, J P, late major in the Honourable Artillery Company, and formerly captain in the 85th (the King's Light Inf) Regt, aged 66.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLE—July 11, at Almorah, the wife of A W R Cole, ICS, of a daughter.
COLDSTREAM—July 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of Capt W M Coldstream, Royal Engineers, of a son.
McLEAVY—July 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr George E McLeavy, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HALL—BARTLETT—July 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev T E F Cole, Percy Newman Hall (Hall and Anderson), son of the Rev Arthur Hall of Hastings, Sussex, to Cora Amelia Bartlett, third daughter of the late G F Bartlett of Darjeeling.

DEATH.

BELL—July 18, at Cawnpore, from acute creeping paralysis, James John Bell, aged 41 years.
CHAPMAN—July 10, at Mussoorie, George Clement Chapman, of Rajpur, Dehra Dun, aged 45 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

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KEMP & Co., Ld.,
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HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

57-01—Little and Co—Chaganlal Mathuradas vs Salleybhoy Habibullabhoy and Co—Bicknell M and M.
14-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaliba and another—Manuklal D and J—Part heard.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Sanik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Tnakurdas and Co and in person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponment.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Omer Hajee Alli and others.
359 00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaidas—Edgelow G and W.
521-00—Daphtary and F—Mulookchund Poonjiram and others vs Magan Tarachund—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolsabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
8-8-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Maju and others vs Maneckjee Hormusjee Majoo and others—Bicknell M and M.
13-582-01—Daphtary and F—Bai Ruliat widow vs Purbhoodas Vanarsey Moty—Tyabjee D and Co.
46 01—Edelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co
184-01—In person, a pauper—V M Blackburn vs W H Blackburn.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

183-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
681-00—Molvi H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulabdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakhatwala—Nanu and H. Part heard.
751-93—Khundeno S—Gurunukhrai Ramsanimul and others vs Mhtilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co Part heard.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	253	4	354
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,016	6,238	5,88,34
Per mile of Ry do.	65	289	4	358
Total to corresponding date do.	1,07,057	4,75,016	6,238	5,88,311

* Includes Rs. 2,000 for Haulage of Mails.

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 6,341
Do, to date..... 6,341

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd July.

There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1901.

MOSLEMS AND BRITISH TRADE.

IT is, of course, absurd to imagine that British trade is in the parlous state that certain commercial Jeremiahs would have us believe. But in the face of international competition that is rapidly growing in intensity we cannot afford to throw away any of the opportunities and openings for trade which we possess. Our European and Transatlantic rivals are keen to step into fields which Britain may be disposed to neglect or treat lightly but which, after all, contribute largely to swell the volume of commerce. To maintain prosperity in the future, as we remarked the other day, it is imperative that our commercial men should be vigilant in the present. Upon the energy and keenness of British manufacturers and commercial agents must depend the continuance of Britain's trade supremacy; but at the same time something can be done by Government to prevent our markets passing into the sphere of German, Russian, French and Yankee enterprise. Governments can avoid diplomatic blunders which give offence to nations who are valuable as customers. Extension of territory has no higher motive than extension of commerce and the highest achievement of diplomacy is to maintain international relations permitting the unrestricted exchange of commodities. If the Diplomatist can at the same time so order amenities as to induce a preference for his country's products over others he has done well indeed. There may be reasons why the British Empire should not be run on commonsense, business principles, but if it were, we should, very probably, avoid mistakes of a sort which are now often committed. Upon this point it is of interest to turn to an article by an anonymous writer in the "Empire Review." The views there expressed should receive sympathetic consideration in India for the author, having regard to the purely business aspect of the matter, is of opinion that sufficient pains are not taken to impress the existing independent Mahomedan States of the world in our favour.

Turkey, Persia, Morocco and Afghanistan, it is pointed out, have an aggregate population of forty-five millions and the trade of those countries comes in value to about as many millions sterling. Assuredly it is worth England's while to make an effort to hold a large share of that trade, or at any rate not to go out of her way to do anything which would retard our diplomatic and commercial interests in those countries. The Amir is at present our very good friend and subsidized Ally, but that does not prevent him adopting measures which restrict British trade with Afghanistan while, wise monarch that he is, he occupies himself with the industrial development of his country. Neither has it prevented him giving orders for artillery to German gunmakers. The "Empire" reviewer holds that the Government committed a blunder in flouting the Amir's ambition to have an envoy resident in London. How fondly Abdur Rahman cherished that idea and the importance he attached to the appointment was shown by the fact that he sent his favourite son to England to ask the boon. To suggest, as does the writer of the article mentioned, that the Amir was treated with contempt is undoubtedly an exaggeration. But, albeit commercial reasons are by no means the most important of those that dictate our relations with Afghanistan, it may be conceded that if regard is to be given to trade at all occasion should not be sought to give umbrage to the despotic ruler of five millions of people in matters which may appear trivial. For the same reason it is impolitic and unwise to execrate as do so many zealous Christians the Sultan Abdul Hamid. The Kaiser amid all his "wild and whirling" eloquence and meteoric eccentricity is saner or more worldly wise than clamouring missionaries and shrieking poets who call the Sultan abusive names. German railway concessions, contracts given to German gunmakers on tenders thousands of pounds higher than British offers, and German officers in command of Turkish troops are some of the direct results of the Kaiser's solicitude on behalf of his Majesty of Turkey. Persia, once a promising market for British goods is now dominated by Russia commercially as well as politically. Looking to the predominant influence of the Slav who has been able recently to lend a million sterling to the Shah, though unable to pay her own soldiers or complete her railway schemes, the reviewer thinks it a thousand pities that the Shah's recent visit to Europe did not extend to England. There was mourning for the Duke of Edinburgh at the time, but it is urged that some graceful function less than a royal reception could have been held and the Shah thereby encouraged to make a tour of English industrial centres as did his predecessor. To this failure is attributed the fact that out of twenty state educated Persian youths who are to learn trades in Europe only four are going to England. These youths will later on be appointed to positions of trust in Teheran with the inevitable result that the influence of the majority will be directed in favour of the products of manufacturers who are not British.

Those persons who at home have abused the Sultan of Turkey and all his works, who like Dr. Parker have used all the comminatory language of the pulpit to denounce the head of the Ottoman Empire and the Moslem faith do not appreciate the political significance of Mohammedanism. They do not consider that Mahommedans throughout the world resent this denunciation of their spiritual head and apparently forget that we are the direct rulers of races who regard the occupant of the Ottoman throne with reverence. Not all British representatives, even, have paid sufficient attention to this aspect of the matter. One of the greatest of British Ambassadors was Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Like Sir Harry Parkes in China he knew the value of tact and firmness in diplomacy but he was able to maintain friendly relations with the Turk mainly because he had accurately estimated the political power of Mohammedanism. In Morocco, Sir John Hay Drummond, trained in the school of Constantinople and another Minister of the type of Stratford and Parkes was more successful than have been any of his successors. Since his day, we are told, nothing has been either projected or achieved by our Foreign office or its emissaries which could either maintain or restore the old British ascendancy at the Shereefian Court. British prestige in Morocco has declined as a consequence of vacillation of policy and it is asserted that short of an unlooked for coup in the partition of the Empire there is but a remote chance that we shall ever regain a position voluntarily surrendered. Diplomatic failures at Fez and Marrakesh have cost Great Britain a large share of Morocco's growing commerce and our loss has been the pushful German's gain. The Moorish Mission of congratulation to King Edward has not given any satisfaction to those acquainted with affairs in North-west Africa, for the ablest Moor of the Court, Abdelkrim ban Slieman was sent to Paris and St. Petersburg and it is not believed that the vizier or Kaid Maclean can favourably influence the relations of Morocco with England. "British relations with the Shereefian Court" it is observed, "are almost past mending and the only hope lies in a firm adjustment with the other parties concerned when the inevitable partition calls for immediate settlement." Thus the scramble for trade will finally merge in the European scramble for territory in which we will be obliged to join though we may not like it. A succession of British ministers like Drummond Hay might have put off that result indefinitely while preserving our commercial interests in the country.

A NEW COMPANY.

THE Indian Land Company, Limited, has been organised and issues its shares to the public to the amount of two lacs. Its capital is five lacs divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The directors of this new departure are Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Motabhoy Bhikajee Contractor, from the last of whom the property is to be acquired, shares to the amount of one lac and twenty-six thousand rupee will be handed over to him in part payment of the extensive tract of land which he owns in the fertile district of Thana. The grass land alone of this area, which formerly yielded nothing is, we are told, in the prospectus, yielding an income of Rs. 12,000 a year under the management of Mr. Motabhoy. The Company expect under improved agricultural methods that it will produce Rs. 75,000 annually. Everything will be done to increase the fertility of this already rich land, which is now under grass, rice and bagayet cultivation. Much of it is still unreclaimed. This task the Company undertakes and Mr. Motabhoy guarantees a dividend of six per cent for ten years, forfeiting the dividened on his own shares if at any time within the ten years the Company do not earn six per cent., and moreover he binds himself to pay to the Company such sum as will make up with the profits six per cent. on the subscribed capital, in any of the ten years that the dividend is short of the guaranteed percentage. For the present only two lacs worth of shares are offered for subscription. As the land improves, more shares will be thrown on the market, thus ensuring the promised percentage. The Agents, of whom Mr. Motabhoy is one, receive Rs. 350 monthly for their services, and two-fifths of the net profits if these rise above six per cent. per annum. This arrangement with the Agents seems reasonable, the guarantee of the six per cent. given being no doubt grounded on a solid foundation. The land which is to be exploited is easy of access from the B. B. & C. I. Railway; Malad, Bassein, Nalasopara, Virar, Palghar and Dhanu, being all within reach of the district. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are in the neighbouring villages and readily available for the necessary tillage. Very little effort has hitherto been made in the direction of systematic cultivation of the land, even in the Thana Collectorate, where some of the most fertile tracts are situated. It will be interesting to see how science, capital and industry will evolve from the 6,000 acres, now proposed to be tilled, the maximum of profit that the persevering and intelligent farmer has a right to expect in a country where the rainy season and the season of dryness recur with almost unbroken regularity. Whatever other districts suffer from an occasional short rainfall, irrigation in Thana never seems to fail. When European and American appliances are utilised in the cultivation of the soil which the company proposes to buy, we shall watch the promising experiment with sympathetic interest.

THE S. P. C. A.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is one of the most admirable of modern institutions and in India in particular its agents have done incalculable good in checking and bringing to light cases of torture and having the offenders suitably punished. Lately, however, there have been several instances in connection with prosecutions conducted by the Society's agents, which adversely reflects on the discretionary powers given by the Society to its native employes in the lowest grades—who under existing rules have the power to institute a prosecution without any reference to any more intelligent and responsible official. Quite recently a case was heard in one of the local courts in which a boy was charged with cruelty to a crow which he shot dead with a catapult. Beyond the fact that the boy shot at and killed the crow instantaneously nothing in the shape of cruelty could be proved against him and the case was naturally dismissed. It is in cases of this description, when the Society's agents bring about ill-advised prosecutions that the want of some responsible official to make a preliminary enquiry is most felt and the time of magistrates who have to try cases at the instance of the Society would be less needlessly taken up were a little discretion used by some official duly appointed for that purpose before it was placed before a magistrate. In Calcutta during the recent strike of bullock carters, it will be remembered, that grave charges were brought against the Society's employes and an enquiry is now in progress. At Patna in Bengal the state of the miserable horses which draw the trams has long been a source of comment among the residents, and it is only lately that the S. P. C. A. has interested itself with the result that out of 82 horses examined 19 have been found incurable, 55 unserviceable though curable, while only eight animals were found to be serviceable and fit to go on with their work. The Society's agents either show excessive zeal in carrying out their duties or else relapse into an apathetic state and allow offences to be committed under their very noses. Of the two evils it is difficult to decide which is the worse.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE CAPE REBELS.

"THE man of iron" has shown more tenderness of trust than his critics generally give him credit for in commuting the death sentence passed on the thirty-four rebels at Middleburg. There are many who will condemn his action as unjustifiable clemency. Those in favour of ending the War by the sternest of stern measures, will rail at him for chicken-heartedness and for permitting the sentiment of the mob to influence him. But if the culprits themselves were given the option they would probably have preferred death. To keep them in jail is to prolong their punishment and at the same time to keep alive a desire on the part of their friends to rise and liberate them—a perpetual incitement to rebellion. But so far as the rebels themselves are concerned perhaps they may have cause to rejoice that Lord Kitchener exercised his discretion, for there is almost certain to be an extensive amnesty granted to prisoners throughout the Empire on the occasion of the King's coronation.

EURASIANS AND MR. CARNEGIE.

WE regret to find that the lesson which Lord Curzon gave the Eurasian community, who continue notwithstanding his observations to style themselves Anglo-Indians, has been lost on them. It is announced that they have addressed Mr. Carnegie, the Anglo-American millionaire, in the hope of obtaining from him a dole in aid of their languishing institutions. His Excellency the Viceroy told them that self-help should be their motto and it would be well if they had accepted this advice. But no, they must needs go hat in hand to Mr. Carnegie. That gentleman owes his wealth to hard work not to the charity of others. Self-help has been his motto through life and we imagine he will not distribute funds unless and until he is convinced of the wisdom of such a gift as is now solicited. He will doubtless enquire as to the antecedents of the Association which thinks it no disgrace to ask alms of him, and we are inclined to think he will decline to comply with the request. By so doing he will be best considering their interests and will confer a benefit on Eurasian posterity.

THE fifteenth meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was held last Monday in the Treasury Buildings.—Sir Francis Maclean in the chair. The following members were present:—Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slade, Hon'ble Mr. Henry Elworthy, Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Rai Hari Ram Gocuka Bahadur, Mr. A. F. Cox, (Hony. Secretary). Grants of Rs. 80,000 to Rajputana for orphans and Rs. 4,00,000 to Bombay for general relief were confirmed and an application from Bombay for a further grant was considered. It was decided to grant Rs. 1,50,000, if in the opinion of the Chairman the further information expected from Bombay indicated that it was really needed.

NEWS from Kabul states that the Amir has been in poor health lately.

CHERRAPUNJI has recorded only 176·89 inches of rain this year, as compared with 251·28 at the same date last year.

THE following regiments have been rearmed with the Lee-Enfield carbines:—The 7th, 15th, and 18th Bengal Lancers, and the 2nd Central India Horse.

THE new Civil Procedure Code will be ready for formal introduction to the Viceroy's Legislative Council prior to circulation for opinion before the Government of India leave Simla.

CONSEQUENTLY on Mr. F. R. Upcott's appointment to the India Office Mr. A. Brereton has been confirmed as Secretary in the P. W. D., and Colonel Wilson, R. E., as Director of Railway Traffic.

THE 6th Bengal Infantry, on Arrival at Calcutta, next week from China, will proceed to Fyzabad, and the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, will be located at Bellary as originally arranged.

WORK is to proceed without unnecessary delay on the new permanent ridge over the Swat River at Chakdarrah. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 has just been made from the Military Budget for this project.

MR. M. O'DWYER, who has been on special duty in Simla in connection with the North-West Frontier Province, proceeds home shortly on leave. He will be Colonel Deane's Revenue Commissioner in the new Province.

ACCORDING to late news received from Cairo General Barrow has taken five months' general leave and has not availed himself of the special leave granted to officers of the Field Force. He will therefore not reach India until the end of November.

IT is understood that the legislation re the North-West Frontier Province will not be required in the Legislative Council. It will be sufficient to issue a Regulation under the statute of 1870, which is a matter for the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

THE famine returns for the last week show a total of 585,300 on relief, or a decrease of nearly 8,200 compared with the week preceding. In British districts, Bombay the increase was 6,951 and in Baroda one of 1,541 occurred. The following Provinces and States showed decreases; Central Provinces, 2,630; Bombay States, 6,790; Central India, 2,480; Hyderabad, 1660.

As regards the change which we recently noticed in the Army Gymnastic Staff in India, it has been settled that the Inspector for all India shall draw Rs. 400 per month in addition to the Staff Corps pay of this rank. The four superintendents for the four Command Schools will be captains or lieutenants of the British Service on Rs. 125, plus the regimental pay of their rank. They will be seconded in their regiments.

A SMALL Committee recently met in Simla to consider the question of lightening the weight carried by Native cavalry. It seems probable that the weight on the horse might be reduced to 14 1-2 stone for field service. Lancer regiments will discard the swords now carried on the saddle. The quantity of ammunition carried by the sowar will be considerably increased, the Lee Enfield cartridges being much lighter than those of the Martini pattern.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Colombo from up country, dated 15th instant, of a serious encounter with a bear. The facts to hand are meagre, but, as far as is now known, a party, including Mr. Ievers, Government Agent of Jaffna, and Mrs. Ievers, went out hunting in Vavuniya, attended by Police Orderlies. They suddenly encountered a bear and a deadly struggle began between the bear and a Police Orderly. The Orderly, it seems, was accidentally shot, and is reported to have died from the injuries he sustained, and Mrs. Ievers was badly injured.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on August 2nd a Bill will be introduced amending the Indian Articles of War, so as to require confirmation by the Governor-General in Council of the Commander-in-Chief before a sepoy serving out of India can be dismissed by the General Officer Commanding a force. Another Bill will be brought forward amending the Court Fees Act, 1870, the object being to define the expression "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority," and so to obviate a practical difficulty which has arisen in Bombay. These two measures will be passed during August.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 5TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Plassy, Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 5th July, arrived in harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bray, Mr W T	Lewar, Mr
Bane, Mr and Mrs J C and child	Dobbie, Miss
	Gale, Lieut K S
Bane, Mr and Mrs W L C	Hartley, Miss
Babington, Maj D M	Inapey, Mr
Balbert, Mr	Morrison, Mr M P
Cawood, Mr	Pointon, Capt G
Darby, Rev and Mrs A	Welch, Dr Inman

FROM MARSEILLES.

Campbell, Mr J	Mackay, Mr and Mrs
Dodgson, Mr J	Moir, Mr W G
Forbes, Mr A C F	Partridge, Mr J D G
Jones, Rev A J	Quadrostein, Mr H
Kitchin Dr A	Sykes, Col J
Kees, Mr and Mrs W	Simpson, Mr J
King, Mr H C	Watson, Mr G B

FROM MARSEILLES TO RANGOON—Colebrook, Mr A W B

FROM BRINDISI.

Brown, Mr Kenworthy	Meston, Mr J S
Gourlay, Mr	Rickis, Mr
Moore, Mr L	Smile Mr Ranji

FROM GIBRALTAR—Cobral, Mr B.
FOR PORT SAID—Nicholas, Mr J.
FOR SUEZ—Shepherd, Mr A.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

HOME.

A RAILWAY Race to Scotland began on the 1st. The Midland and North-Western have so far been beaten by the Great Northern.

An Egyptological Exhibition, showing of last season's work by Profes[illegible] and other explorers, has been [illegible] College, Gower-street.

Athletic Sports.—At Stamford there were some remarkable [illegible] especially by Americans.

Cricket.—Eton beat Winchester on Saturday by two wickets. Derbyshire were beaten by Yorkshire, Lancashire by Somerset, Kent by Worcestershire, and Warwickshire by Gloucestershire. Essex managed to draw with Surrey. The South Africans easily beat Durham. Rain interfered with play a good deal on the 1st and 2nd. On the 3rd, Surrey were defeated by Kent, Yorkshire beat Sussex, Somerset beat Gloucestershire, Hampshire lost their match with Worcestershire, Notts beat Leicestershire, and Lancashire beat the South Africans.

Ecclesiastical.—The new Bishop of Oxford has been confirmed and consecrated.

Education.—Mr. Balfour informed a deputation last week that the Education Bill would be dropped this Session, but a single-clause measure (since introduced) would be pressed forward.

Law and Police.—The House of Lords has been making arrangements for the trial of Earl Russell.—The persons charged with the manslaughter of an American pugilist who died from injuries received in a glove-fight have been discharged. We report the proceedings in bankruptcy against the Duke of Manchester and Sir F. Ashmead-Bartlett.

Mr. Chamberlain was the principal speaker at the Canadian Dominion Day dinner on July 1.

Naval and Military.—A new naval decoration, the Conspicuous Service Cross, has been instituted, and has been conferred upon four midshipmen and two naval gunners for their conduct in South Africa.—Lord Charles Beresford, it is said, wishes to resign his command in order to be free to criticize the naval and military policy of the Government.—M. Jean de Bloch concluded his lecture on the South African war on July 1. He held that there was no need for conscription in this country or for the training of soldiers as practised to-day.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on June 27, Lord Selborne made a statement as to the new works at Gibraltar. On the 28th the Duke of Bedford's military resolution was further debated and withdrawn. On July 2 the London Borough Councils (Women's Disabilities Removal) Bill was rejected by 88 to 46.—In the House of Commons on June 27, there was a war debate on horses and concentration camps. The coal duty clause of the Finance Bill was agreed to. On the 28th Mr. Wyndham had to deal with the delays in the Irish Land Court, the case of a mission doctor at Limerick, and the doings of the United Irish League. On July 1 Mr. Chamberlain made a statement as to the continuance of taxation in Cape Colony without Parliamentary sanction. On the 2nd Sir John Gorst brought in the curtailed Education Bill, and the Finance Bill passed through Committee. On the 3rd the state of our Mediterranean Fleet was discussed.

Professor Foxwell's Library of Economic Literature has been bought by the Goldsmiths' Company for £10,000.

Rowing.—The Henley Regatta began on July 3. The University of Pennsylvania and the Club Nautique de gand have sent crews to compte for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The King's Declaration.—The Lords' Committee recommends a change in the words of this declaration, so that the Sovereign world merely assert that the Mass and the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint were contrary to the Protestant religion, instead of pronouncing them "superstitious and idolatrous."

The Liberal Party.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Southampton on the 2nd, spoke of the position of the Liberal party as critical. A few men under the influence of personal feeling were making it difficult, if not impossible, to preserve unity.—A meeting of the Liberal party is to be held on the 9th to pass a resolution of confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as leader.—Arrangements for the dinner to Mr. Asquith are proceeding.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund now amounts to £132,000.

Yachting.—The two Shamrocks had a trial together on the Firth of Clyde on June 29, and, in smooth water, the new America Cup challenger proved herself with her new rig faster than Shamrock I. In another trial on July 3 the older boat had somewhat the best of it.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Western Australian Parliament was opened on June 28.—The year's revenues of New South Wales and Victoria show large increases, but there is a great decrease in Queensland.

New Zealand.—Parliament was opened on the 2nd. Government Bills are proposed for regulating hours in banks and offices and for preventing trusts from unduly raising prices.—The Federation Commission have reported against federation with Australia.

The Bahr-el-Ghazal has been occupied by an Anglo-Egyptian force, according to Reuter's Agency, in pursuance of the arrangement by which, after the fall of Omdurman, the Khedive resumed all his rights in the Egyptian Sudan. The Belgians had occupied no posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

The Royal Tour.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall sailed from New Zealand on June 27, for Hobart Tasmania, where they made their State entry on July 3.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reports since June 24 numbers of Boers killed 74, wounded 60, prisoners 160, surrenders 136, and a quantity of rifles, ammunition, and stock captured.—Boer attacks on two blockhouses on the Delagoa railway line were driven off on June 26 by an armoured train.—Many refugees have been brought into Harrismith, with large captures of wagons, grain, horses, cattle, and sheep.—Conroy's Commando has been defeated near Upington Cape Colony.—Commandant Fouche has invaded the native Transkei territory, hitherto regarded as neutral ground, but he is now reported to be fleeing towards the Draktsberg.—A large Boer force attacked Richmond, Cape Colony, on June 25, but retired or the approach of a British column.—Lord Robert, gave evidence before the Compensation Commission on the 3rd.—A Blue-book just issued contains correspondence between Lord Roberts and the Boer Generals last year on the destruction of property by both sides. Lord Roberts ended by declaring that he would have to repress the guerilla warfare into which the war had degenerated by exceptional methods.

THE UNITED STATES.

Terrible heat has been experienced for several days in the eastern half of the Union, hundreds of deaths being reported.

A strike of steel workers has broken out at Pittsburg.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Dowager-Empress is said to have chosen Kai-fong-fu, in Ho-nan, as the capital fearing a trap to capture her in Peking.—A proclamation has been issued calling on the Tibetans to respect the lives of Christians, and admitting that the European Powers were successful in Northern China.—In the section of Peking administered by the British authorities Chinamen have been allowed to resume partial Government.

France.—In the Chamber on the 1st a motion for an inquiry into the China expedition was defeated.—The Chamber having agreed to the Senate's amendments, the Associations Bill has become law.

Germany.—Another director of the Leipziger Bank has been arrested.—Dr. Zimmermann has been appointed Colonial Adviser to the Embassy in London.—A Motor-Carriage Race from Paris to Berlin ended on June 29, the winner, M. Fournier, being received with great enthusiasm.

Turkey.—Attacks are reported by Kurds upon Armenians and by Turks and Albanians against Servians.—*Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE AMERICANS WITH THE BOER PRISONERS.

DEATH SENTENCE ON REBELS COMMUTED.

LONDON, JULY 20.

In response to the representations made by the United States, Great Britain has declined to release any Americans captured with the Boers except invalids.

The representations specially referred to some of the prisoners in Ceylon.

Lord Kitchener has commuted the death sentence passed on 34 rebels at Middleburg to penal servitude for life at Bermuda.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Lord Kitchener says that a small column of the Connaught Rangers was unsuccessfully attacked by a superior force of the enemy under Fouche, near Jamestown throughout the 14th instant.

Our casualties were those given on Wednesday, as having taken place near Aliwal North.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE OPHIR PUTS BACK.

LON DON, JULY 10.

The Ophir with the Royal party on board encountered a violent gale and had to return to Albany.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will now proceed from Albany to Perth overland. This change has considerably upset the arrangements at Perth.

LONDON, JULY 21.

While the Ophir was lying at Albany the transport Britannic with 600 returned troops from South Africa of all the colonies arrived.

Their Royal Highnesses took up a position forward, the Duke being bareheaded and as the Britannic, lined with cheering troops, passed, the Ophir's band played "Soldiers of the Queen" and the Britannic's played "Home Sweet Home."

Great enthusiasm was displayed.

THE CHINA INDEMNITY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

German advices state that the Ministers at Peking are likely to agree to a compromise, the proposal being that in the event of the revenues assigned for the indemnity, viz., the Junk Salt Taxes and the Maritime Customs to the extent of four per cent, being inadequate, that the Powers shall hold a conference and determine what revenue shall be utilised.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Servians are raising a fresh outcry against the murders of and outrages on Servians by Albanians in the frontier towns.

The Grand Duke Alexander has arrived at Constantinople and visits the Sultan to-morrow.

THE BOILER QUESTION.

In the race from Gibraltar to Portsmouth for the purpose of testing the qualities of the boilers the Minerva beat the Hyacinth completely.

THE CORONATION OATH.

LONDON JULY 20.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury presented a Bill for modifying the Coronation Oath.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

THE ASQUITH DINNER.

LORD ROSEBERY AT THE CITY LIBERAL CLUB.

The dinner to Mr. Asquith last night was a tame affair. Four hundred guests were present who included only thirty-five members of the House of Commons.

Lord Rosebery or his manifesto were not mentioned.

Mr. Asquith spoke deferentially of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, but reaffirmed his protest against the identification of the Liberal Party with the pro-Boer groups.

JULY 21.

The papers chiefly discuss Lord Rosebery's speech at the City Liberal Club, which is regarded as indicating his willingness to return to active life.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the City Liberal Club to-day, said that the immense hullabaloo his letter had excited proved the truth of it.

He was convinced, he said, that the country distrusted the Liberals because of their views on Imperial affairs and he advocated purging the Party of its anti-National elements. His Lordship concluded by suggesting that if others follow he will lead.

MR. RHODES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in London.

THE KOLHAPORE CUP.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Mother Country has won the Kolhapore Cup at Bisley.

Canada was the only Colony competing.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

The King's prize at Bisley, has been won by Corporal Ommundsen, of the Queen's Edinburghs, who scored 310 points.

THE LOSS OF THE SOBRAON.

OFFICERS EXONERATED.

The Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the Sobraon has entirely exonerated the Captain and officers.

MAX MULLER'S LIBRARY.

Baron Iwasski has bought Max Muller's library for the Tokio University.

THE FISHERY DISPUTES AT VANCOUVER.

The Japanese trouble in the British Columbia fisheries has been settled and the Japanese are fully protected.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, JULY 21.

A crowded meeting of cultivators and Sahukars of Nadiad and the adjoiang villages was held to-day to protest against the Land Revenue Bill. Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting to be held in Bombay.

A TRANSFRONTIER FEUD.

BLOODSHED AND TREACHERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Early this month the long standing feud between Sharif Khan and Saryand Khan of Alladand, Swat Valley broke out again after a long rest. Firing went on day after day and several men were killed and wounded on both sides. Finally on 6th instant, as there seemed no prospect of the fighting terminating the Political Agent, Malakand, sent peremptory orders to both Khans that firing must cease and that each should come in with his jirga unarmed. This summons was obeyed but while the case was under disposal Sharif Khan was shot through the body by some one as yet unknown and he now lies in a precarious condition.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF DHOLPUR.

The Maharaja of Dholpore died at Mashobra this morning of pneumonia. His successor is his son, aged eighteen.

The shock caused by the death of the Maharajah of Dholpore has resulted in the death, immediately afterwards of his wife, the Ranee, who had for long been in frail health. The young Maharajah thus lost both his parents in one day.

The late Maharajah was born in 1862; and succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor 9th February 1873. The full titles of this Chief were—Major His Highness Rais-ud-daula Sipahdar-ul Mulk, Maharaj-Adhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, Lokindar Bahadur, Dilar Jang, Jai Deo. The late Maharaja belonged to a Jat (Tundu) family, which traces its pedigree back to the 11th century, when it held lands under the Puar Kings of Delhi. In later times it acquired territory on the banks of the Chumbal, and was powerful in the 18th century, when the Rana of Gohad, ancestor of the present Maharaj Rana joined the British troops in the Mahratta war in 1779. The title of Rana had been recognised by the Emperor Sikandar Lodi of Delhi, but in 1779 the British recognised the Rana as Maharaj Rana. In 1805 Lord Cornwallis granted Gohad to Sindhia, and in exchange granted to the Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh (ancestor of the present Chief) the territories of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhera. Kirat Singh was succeeded by Bhagwant Siegh, who showed great loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His son married a daughter of the late Raja of Patiala, but died before his father, leaving a son and heir, the late Maharaj Rana, who succeeded his grandfather in 1873.

Dholpur is a small principality north-east of Agra with a population of 500,000 and having a revenue of Rs. 6,00,000 a year. The ancestors of the late Rana were zamindars of Gohad. They belong to the Jat caste, and were industrious and of a very warlike disposition. By the exercise of these qualities they were brought to the prominent notice of the Peshwa, Baji Rao, in 1728 and in 1740 they managed to assume a quasi independence as lords of Gohad. Afterwards the Rana fell out with the Maharajah Sindhia, who conquered Gohad and annexed it to its territory. Subsequently when the British Government determined to abandon Gwalior and Gohad to Sindhia, he in turn, to compensate the Rana, granted him the 'perganahs' of Dholpur, Lora and Rajkerab. Thus it was that the eldevant Rana of Gohad became Rana of Dholpur.

CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

Dr. Steir, who has been for some time past exploring the ruined cities north of Kashgarh, has been permitted to proceed home via the Central Asian Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TIME EXPIRED SOLDIERS.

In accordance with the War Office decision that all discharges of British soldiers should be carried out within three months of the date of the completion of their engagements, a general order to-day is issued which directs that those men who complete thirteen or twenty-two years' service by the 15th October next are to be despatched home by private steamer from the nearest post. Men desirous of proceeding to the Colonies or remaining in India are to be given their discharge as soon after completing their extra year of service as possible.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, July 20.—Watson, Lt., Ms., 4th M. P., from furlough from England.

Babington, Major, Ms., R. A. to join Cordite Factory Wellington from England.

James, Lt., Ms., 5th Ms. I., on leave from Secunderabad.

Brodribb, Capt., Beng. R. A. M. C. on sick leave from Lucknow.

Allen, Lt.-Col., Beng., A. A. G., on leave from Lucknow.

Corbitt, Capt., Beng., Sup., of Gymnasia, from Lucknow.

Gale, Lt., Beng., 1-2 Gurkhas, on leave from England.

Rivett-Carnac, Major., Beng., 8th B. L., on leave from Bareilly.

Hudson, Capt., Punj., 17th B Lancers, on leave from Rawal Pindi.

Slater, Lt., Punj., 2nd P. C., on leave from Edwardesabad.

Routh, Lt., Punj., 4th Sikhs, on leave from Edwardesabad.

Stuart, Lt., Punj., 2nd P. I., on leave from Edwardesabad.

Luck, Capt., Punj., 2nd P. C., on leave from Edwardesabad.

Brownlow, Lt.-Col., Punj., 4th Sikhs, on leave from Edwardesabad.

Kimber, 2nd Lt., Punj, 1st Wiltshire Regt., on leave from Peshawar.

Reid, Lt., Punjb 21 M. P., on furlough from Kohat.

Haywood, Lt., Punj., R. A., on leave from Samana.

Baker, Lt., Punj., 2nd E. Lanc. Regt., on leave from Jullundur.

Cotton, Capt., Punj., R. F. A., on duty from Umballa.

DEPARTURES, JULY 20—Reid, Lt., Punj., 21 M. P., on leave to England.

Kimber, 2nd Lt., Punj, 1st Wiltshire Regt., on leave to England.

Baker, Lt., Punj., 2nd E. Lanc., Regt., on leave to England.

Haywood, Lt., Punj., R. A., on leave to England.

Brownlow, Lt.-Col. Punj., 4th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Borrad, Major, Punj, R. A. M. C., on leave to England.

Luck, Capt., P., Punj, 2nd P. C., on leave to England.

Stuart, Lt., Punjb 2nd P. I., on leave to England.

Routh, Lt., Punj., 4th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Slater, Lt., Punj., 2nd P. C., on leave to England.

Cotton, Capt., Punj., R. F. A., on leave to England.

Rivett-Carnac, Major, Beng. 8th B. L., on leave to England.

Allen, Lt.-Colonel, Beng., A. A. G., Oudh District, on leave to England.

Corbitt, Capt., Beng., Supdt., of Gymnasia, on leave to England.

Gole, Lt., Beng., 1-2 Gurkhas, from leave to Dehra Dun.

James, Lt., Mad., 5th M. I., on Medical Certificate, to England.

Moore, Capt., Mad. 2nd M. Lancers, on furlough to England.

Watson, Lt., Mad., 4th M. P., from furlough to Trichinopoly.

Babington, Major, Mad. R. A., to join Cordite Factory to Wellington.

THE London editor of the "Echo de Paris" states that the Government contemplate passing next session a Redistribution Bill, which will very considerably reduce the Irish representation in the House of Commons.

THE DEHRA DUN FOREST SCHOOL.

NEW RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

A resolution in the Revenue and Agricultural Department announces that with effect from the 1st of January next, the students of the Dehra Dun Forest School, who pass out with honours by the higher standard will be appointed direct to the fourth grade of rangers on eighty rupees monthly, and that those who obtain a lower standard certificate with honours, will be appointed second grade deputy rangers on thirty-five rupees monthly. To obviate injustice to those already in the service, these direct appointments will be arranged for, by creating supernumerary appointments in the two grades concerned, a corresponding number of appointments in the lowest grades remaining vacant, until the supernumerary appointments are absorbed into the regular sanctioned scale.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian railway earnings for three months, April, May and June past are larger by sixty-two lakhs than those of the corresponding period of last year, the North-Western being ahead by thirty-one lakhs, the Great Indian Peninsula by twenty-four lakhs, and the East Indian by eight lakhs, while the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is behind by eleven lakhs, the South Indian ahead by three lakhs and the Burma Railways ahead by one lakh.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BRADDELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

THE funeral of the late Captain J. A. Bradlell, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, took place this morning, and was largely attended by the staff and regimental officers and civilians in the station. Amongst those present were Sir Robert Low, Brigadier-General Barlow, Brigadier-General Blakesley, Surgeon-General Price, Colonel Collette, Colonel Bannister, Colonel Hallett, Colonel Light, Colonel Onslow, Colonel Kirpatrick, Colonel Bayly, Major Strange, Major Hanna, Major Pearse, Major Cordue, Major Thompson, Vety-Captain Newsom, Colonel Bull, I. M. S., Mr. Sale, Mr. Arthur, Colonel Lucas, Colonel Minchin, Mr. Young, Colonel Clery Hill, Major Pinney, and officers from the Royal Artillery, Royal Scots, Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Bombay Lancers, 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry and others.

The cortege left Wanowrie Station Hospital at 7-30 and arrived at the Sholapur Cross Roads half an hour late. The Royal Scots supplied the firing party of one hundred men under Captain Duncan, and the band and pipers of the same regiment played the procession to the cemetary. The 22nd Field Battery from Kirkee furnished the gun carriage, upon which the remains were carried. On arrival at the Cross Roads the cortege was joined by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low and the members of the District and Station Staffs, Captain Wood, A. D. C., representing Government House, and a large number of other officers. To the mournful strains of Chopin's Funeral March the first part of the journey to the cemetery was accomplished. The Pipers then took up the strain with the "Flowers of the Forest," which brought the coffin to the cemetery gates, and it was removed to the grave by six pipers of the Royal Scots, all those present following. The Revd. W. Mould, Chaplain of St. Paul's read the burial service, and then the firing party paid their last tribute of respect to the departed officer. The floral offerings included wreaths and crosses from Vety. Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Colonel Kirkpatrick, R.A.M.C., Captain and Mrs. Betham, the Nursing Sisters and others.

The coffin bore the following inscription:—

CAPTAIN J. A. BRADDELL,
Army Vety. Dept.
Died 19th July 1901,
Aged 42 years.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

CAPTAIN J. S. GREIG'S doings in first class cricket for the week ending July 4 have been confined to scores of 18 and 20 in the match Hampshire v. Worcestershire which resulted in a severe defeat for the Southern County. In a club match recently Greig scored 84 so that he is still evidently in good form.

Bombay lovers of the game who remember Ernest Steel, will be glad to hear that he is likely to make a name for himself in first class cricket this season. Playing for Lancashire against the South Africans he made 23 and 69 not out, out of totals of 125 and 172 for two wickets. He was put on to bowl, but did not obtain any wickets. He is playing for his county against Sussex and on the opening day (July 4) he made 27. His successful re-appearance in first class county cricket after an absence of thirteen years is a pleasant feature in the season's cricket.

Although Ranjitsingji continues to score with consistency he seems unable to throw off the spell of ill luck which follows his play this season in the matter of big scores and is a mere shadow of his form of the previous three or four seasons. Against Oxford University he scored 34 and 84 and against Yorkshire 11 and 57.

K. O. Goldie met with great success in the match against Oxford University, scoring 54 and and 42 and capturing five wickets in the first innings. Against Yorkshire he failed badly getting spectacles and failing to take a wicket. K. O. Goldie, it will interest Indian lovers of the game, was born in Burmah, but his family home is near Brighton, and he has lived there since early childhood with his father Colonel Goldie. Young Goldie was educated at Wellington, where he was captain of the eleven in 1899, when his average for six completed innings was 53·16. He played in seven innings, made 319 runs, with a highest of 140 not out and he also took 14 wickets at a cost of 22·71. Last summer he did several capital performances for the Sussex second eleven, and as he showed much promise both in those fixtures and for Sandhurst he had the honour of a trial in four or five in the county's more important matches, without, however, "setting the Thames on fire." In five innings he only scored 40 runs, heading a poor bowling table by taking eight wickets for 19·24 apiece. This season, however, he has blossomed out in the most astonishing fashion for Sussex as he has already made 58 and 109, 44, 56, 42, 41, 45, 109, 54 and 42, and 0 and 0. Goldie, who was born on September 19, 1882, has passed all his examinations except "musketry," and if he passes that, he joins his regiment in India, and leaves England in August or September, and will probably be lost to first class cricket for five or six years.

Sewell, who has been given several chances in first-class cricket lately for London County, has so far done nothing remarkable. Playing for London County against Derbyshire he scored 18 and took one wicket for 30 runs. It is a good sign, however, that he continues to score consistently in club matches.

The Kent executive have evidently found a promising young player in K. S. Singh. Against Worcestershire he scored 45 and 22, making top score in the first innings, and against Surrey his scores were 6 and 39.

B. N. Bosworth-Smith, it will interest his many admirers in India to learn, is in good form this season. Playing for M. C. C. and Ground against Cambridge University he scored 23, and followed this up by scoring 44 and 23 against Oxford University.

Ahsan-ul-Hak has at last played himself into form and notched his first three-figure innings this season. For Hampstead C. C. against Guy's Hospital he made 102 and took 3 wickets. Two days later against Arkley he compiled 29.

E. H. Collen, R. A., who during the past two or three seasons has scored heavily in Simla cricket is at home on leave, and is playing for Blackheath C. C.

R.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

The Poona racing season opened on Saturday, when a large attendance assembled on the race course, which has undergone many improvements. There were seven events, all of which brought out good fields. Mr. Percy Fischer, a good sportsman who has not the best of luck with his ponies, started well by winning the Selling Race with Governor, and then after a close race Larrikin beat Detective for the Summer Plate. Mr. Lyndon's new purchase —Paleface—scored for the first time in his owner's colours, and Nada, a greatly improved pony galloped away with the Intermediate Stakes. President was a hot favourite for the Arab Plate, but Rashid won in fine style. The Welter Plate was carried off by Phelwan II, and in this race Bin Curtas upheld the good opinion formed of him at the wind-up at Mahalaxmi last March. All sorts of fairy stories were afloat concerning what Grey Leg had done in a trial, and he started at 2 to 1 on, but he was never in the race, which went to Grey Fox.

The attendance included a large number of Bombay people, and it would have been larger if it had not been for the defective arrangements made by the Railway officials. Half an hour before the start of the train, the ticket office was besieged outside, and the clerks' department was invaded inside, by people clamouring to book, but tickets were refused on the ground that there was no room and that the bills stated it was necessary to book on the previous day. The poster in the station announcing the particulars of the special train did include this stipulation, but the advertisements published during the week did not contain any reference whatever to the necessity for purchasing tickets on Friday.

"Selling Race." Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Fischer's Governor 8st 5lbs (3d 8st 0lbs), Peaton 1
S C P's Advocate, 7st 3lbs ..... Hoyt 2
Capt Greville's Leader, 9st 8lbs ..... Capt Jameson 3

Also ran:—Sweetlip, 8st 3lbs; Safdar, 8st; The Robber, 7st 8lbs; Shah Jehan, 7st 11lb.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Governor; 4 to 1 against Advocate; 8 to 1 against Leader; 10 to 1 the others.

Won easily by three-fourths of a length, half-a-length between second and third. Time—56 secs.

"The Summer Plate" Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100; third, Rs 50. For horses which have not won a race value Rs 1,200 W. A. reduced 5lbs Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Dignum's Larrikin, 8st 9lbs ..... Penton 1
Mr Blondin's Detective, 7st 12lbs ..... Williams 2
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's Holkar, 8st 4lbs, Robinson 3

Also ran:—Fleet Surgeon.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Larrikin; evens Detective, 6 to 1 against others.

Won by half-a-length; the same distance between second and third. Time—1min 8secs.

"The Beginners' Plate" Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C-B ponies 14 hands and under, W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's Paleface, 9st, ... Hoyt 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sweetlips, 8st, ... Omerkhan 2
Mr. M. Gokuldass' Feeroza, 7st 9lbs (cd 7st. 13 1-2lbs), ... Saunders 3

Also ran:—Chancellor, 8st 6lbs; Midas, 8st 2lbs; Sweet William, 8st; Vakil, 8st; Nevermind, 7st 10lbs.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Paleface; 6 to 4 against Chancellor; 3 to 1 Feeroza; 6 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Won by a length and-a-half; a head between second and third. Time—1min 12 2-5 secs.

"The Intermediate Stakes," Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000, W. I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. Cross's Nada, 8st 11lbs, ... Williams 1
Mr. H. Vishram's Nautilus, 9st ..... Greenhalgh 2
Mr. Aga Shah's and Mr. Millward's Rebecca, 8st 12lbs. ..... Robinson 3

Also ran:—Invasment, 8st 2lbs.; Sweet Marie II, 7st, 9 1-2 lbs.; Cadet, 7st. 12lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Nada; 2 to 1 Cadet; 3 to 1 Nautilus; 6 to 1 the others.

Nada won by three lengths; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—53 secs.

"The Arab Plate." Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For arab horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000, W. A. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Rashid, 8st. 7lbs. C. B. Mahomed 1
Amanji Naoji's Proddost, 9st. 8lbs ...Greenhalgh 2
Mr. A. R. Amer's Turkish Flag II, 8st. Noormahomed 3

Also ran:—Chieftain, 9 st. 3lbs.; Foreigner, 8 st. 3lbs.; Mahkoom, 8st. 11b.; Ingomar, 7st. 13lbs.; Sunna, 7st. 12lbs; Lord Roberts, 7st. 13 1-2lbs.

BETTING: 2 to 1 on President; 3 to 1 against Rashid; 4 to 1 Foreigner and Chieftain; 5 to 1 Mankoom and Lord Roberts; 10 to 1 the others.

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 43, 2-5secs.

"The Welter Plate," Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C B ponies 13-3 and which have not won a race value Rs. 50 W. I Distance—1-2 mile,

Capt Roberts's Phelwan II 10st 11b ..Major Conran 1
Mr Blondin's Bin Curtas, 10st 2 1-2lbs ..... Owner 2
H H Mah Holkar's Gallant 9st 13lbs ...Greenhalgh 3

Also ran:—Phobos, 10st. 7lbs.; Young Grey Warrior, 10st. 11b.; Z. A. R. P., 9st. 9lbs, Nestor 9st. 3lbs.; Regulus, 9st. 3lbs.; Kaiser II., 9st. 3lbs.; Nasaralla, 9st.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Winchester and Bin Curtas; 3 to 1 Gallant and Phelwan II; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Phelwan won by a length and-a-half; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1min. 55 3-4secs.

"The Liliput Plate."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B ponies which have not won a race value Rs 2,000 W I Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr M Gokuldass' Grey Fox, 7st 9lbs (cl 7st 13 1 2 Saunders 1
Mr Ananji Naoji's Bonaparte, 8st 11lbs ... Greenhalgh 2
Mr J F's Jessoon 8st 4lbs ..... Oswell 3

Also ran:—Advance, 9st 3lbs.; Buktawar, 8st. 7lbs.; Greyleg, 8st. 2lbs. (cl. 8st 3lbs); Nadia, 8st. 2lbs.; Cocab, 7st. 7lbs.

Betting; 2 to 1 on Greyleg; 2 to 1 against Jessoon 4 to 1 Bonaparte, Advance and Grey Fox; 8 to 1 the others.

Grey Fox won by three lengths; Bonaparte beat Jessoon by a length and-a-half for third place. Time —1 min. 10 4-5secs.

THE POONA RACE SPECIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The announcement of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club that they would hold race meetings on July 20th and 27th was followed by an announcement by the G. I. P. R Coy. that they would run special trains from Bombay on those days. The time of departure of this special train was advertised in all the papers daily for a week before the events, and considering how popular racing is becoming in Bombay it was not surprising to find a large crowd of people at Bori Bunder Station half an hour before the time of departure. The crowd increased every minute, and when it was announced that no more tickets would be issued the people got frantic. The inside of the booking office was invaded by about 30 persons, and their entreaties and remonstrances, together with the furious crowd on the public side of the ticket office, caused the clerks to experience a very uncomfortable half hour.

On recourse being had to the Stationmaster the public were coolly informed that there was no more room in the train, and that the Company could not issue tickets in excess of the accommodation provided, and moreover, the Company had announced that intending travellers must purchase tickets on or before Friday. An examination of the bills posted in the station revealed the fact that this proviso was printed in small type, but in their advertisements the Company did not mention a single word which could by any possible means be construed so as to lead persons who read them to conclude the issue of tickets was dependent upon such a stipulation. The officials also stated this restriction was in force last year. It may have been, but it was certainly more honoured in the breach than the observance, as I, myself, went to Poona races and purchased my railway tickets a few minutes before the train started. If the action of the Company one day leads people to infer that they will issue tickets up to the moment of departure, they have no right to change their procedure to meet their own convenience, or at any rate not without advertising the restriction in the same way as they do the departure of the train.

Those who attended the Poona meetings last year, will remember the miserable arrangements de made with regard to supplying lunch after receiving the money for the meal, and now this year the travelling public are again inconvenienced by the want of thoughtfulness on the part of the officials. At eleven o'clock it was obvious there would be insufficient accommodation, which, however, could have been easily provided by coupling on two or three more carriages. They do better than this on a Welsh toy railway.—Yours, &c.,

RACE-GOER.

A RAILWAY PROSECUTION.

QUESTION OF DIFFERENCE.

Before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted Nowroji Sorabji, a Parsee, on a charge of refusing to pay one anna under section 113 (2) of the Railway Act. The amount sought to be recovered was alleged to be the fare, plus penalty for over-riding from the Musjid Station to the Victoria Terminus on the 4th instant, while in the possession of a third class ticket from the Dadar Station to Musjid only. The defence was that the Railway Company had no right to charge him with being without a ticket from the Musjid Station to the Terminus for he was not without one. He contended that he had a ticket, but an insufficient one for which the Railway Company had provided a rule and that he was willing to pay under that rule any fare that was legitimate or leviable. According to rule 33 (b) of the Railway Guide Book he must pay the "excess charge" in addition to any difference between any fare paid by him and the fare payable in respect of such journey as he had made. The fare from the Dadar Station to the Musjid was one anna and that from Dadar to the Terminus was the same. There being no difference he had to pay nil. The "excess charge" was only leviable when there was fare, but there being no fare or rather no difference in the fares, it followed that there was no "excess charge" to be paid.

Mr. Lewis submitted that the Railway Company was legally entitled to excess fare, when a passenger travelled beyond the station for which his ticket was available or in a different direction, although the fare to the station to which he travelled might be the same. Mr. Lewis cited an authority in support of his contention. He pointed out one reported case viz., Western Railway Company vs. Pocock, vol. 41 Law. Times Report, page 415 also vol. 28, Weekly Reporter, page 49.

After some further discussions the case was adjourned.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JULY 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col D P Macdonald I M S B
Major J B Gibbons I M S B
Capt T C Plowden B
Mr A P Pennell B Cov
Mr L Marshall B Cov
Mr W Tennon B Cov
Commissioner A Hunter B
Mr D F N Toulmin B
Mr W H Lovegrove B
Mr A C Lloyd B
Mr A P Mitchell B
Mr W H Allen B
Mr A M F Caccia B
Mr L M Wynch M Cov
Mr H D Taylor M Cov
Mr F C Parsons M Cov
Mr H E Sullivan M
Mr J McNeill Bo Cov
Mr H J Spencer Bo
Lieut-Col W A Quayle
Capt H F Jacob
Capt H H Turner
Capt E A Swinhoe
Capt D W Cameron
Lieut T Mathew
Lieut J C H McCaskill
Assist-Engineer R Vincent, R I M
Nurse Miss E B Greenwood

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col R. Baker I M S B 4 mo M C in continuation of priv leave
Mr T B Maguire B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr W A Graham B 2 mo MC
Mr H Godwin Austen B 6 mo M C
Mr C W W Hope B Cov 4 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr F D Couchman B 1 mo furl
Mr A M Slight M Cov 1 mo furl

Mr E S Carr B 6 days' furl
Mr J S Scot M 3 mo M C in continuation of priv leave
Mr H B Stewart Bo 2 mo M C
Lieut-Col H Allison 6 mo
Major A B Mayne 3 mo
Major C Campbell to Oct 15 1901
Capt C D Lester 2 mo
Capt W R Brakspear to Oct 10, 1901
Lieut J N Collard 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H J Dos Vœux B
Mr H L Eales B Cov
Mr F S Hamilton B
Mr W Hirst B
Mr F K Cunliffe B
Mr K S Carr B
Mr F D Couchman B
Mr W Cooper B
Mr J M Whitting B
Mr J A O'Maley B
Mr A M Slight M Cov
Mr H Ballantine Bo
Mr A Rowland Bo
Mr C A Crommelin Bo
Major W C H Mackintosh
Capt P C Elliott-Lockhart
Lieut J Prentie

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 28:—When the members of the mission from the Grand Lama of Thibet arrived here, they were welcomed in true Russian fashion, being presented with bread and salt on a gilt trencher. This is a form of hospitality which has been practised for centuries is Russia, and it made a deep and pleasing impression on the Lama's. The present mission is the second sent by the Grand Lama to Russia, the Lama Dorzieff having visited the Russian Emperor in Livadia last autumn. The members composing the mission are all of tall stature and splendid physique. Their dress differs little from that of the average Russian. Before their departure from Thibet the members of the mission were received in special audience by the Grand Lama in his sacred palace in Lhasa. From Lhasa the mission set out for Ceylon with the object of boarding the volunteer fleet cruiser Tamboff.

The Novosti, after speaking of the mission as one of great political importance, says that measures were taken by the British authorities to prevent the members of it from boarding the Tamboff, but that their obstructive measures met with no success.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing on June 23, says:—The following dangers which threaten England in the direction of Thibet have been considerately pointed out by a South German contemporary, and emphasised by means of reproduction in a leading Austrian journal. We must not however, forget the lesson to be derived from Dr. Busch's instructive revelations—namely, that such kindly words of warning are not always dictated by purely disinterested motives:—

It is probably true that the present mission and the exchange of amenities between the Czar and the Dalai Lama bodes no good to Great Britain. The Dual Alliance is working in every possible direction against British interests. One of its first plans after the alliance was concluded consisted in cutting off British India from its Hinterland by establishing communication between the French and Russian possessions in Tonquin and Central Asia across Yunnan and Thibet. In this way not only India, but also Burma and Siam would be prevented from trading with China and the north, while Siam could easily be absorbed by France. It appears that the immediate object of Russia is to establish a protectorate over Thibet. The present confused situation in China is in any case favourable to the Russian scheme The Dalai Lama may prefer the protection of the mighty Czar to that of the weak Emperor of China. When France has secured a firm footing in Yunnan, and Russia in Thibet, the France, Russian chain will extend from the Baltic Sea to the Gulf of Tonquin, and it will be possible for the two allies to prevent trade between China and the British possessions in Asia. It will also enable them to combine in any eventual operations, either to the north against China or to the south against India.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R. A.

THIS match will be played on the Cooperage this evening. Kick-off 5-15 o'clock.

The following will represent the Gymkhana:—R. E. Stokes-Rees, full-back; C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, H. P. Hebblethwaite and P. F. Fischer, three-quarters; J. Scrymgeour and S. N. Powell, halves; P. J. Arnott, W. Shakespear, A. D. Saanks, G. E. Marjoribanks, J. H. Macdonald, C. W. Francis, T. Hewson, and W. Cole, forwards.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HILL, Commanding Derajat District, has been appointed Inspector-General of Volunteers with the temporary rank of Major-General—an admirable selection in every way. General Hill always showed the keenest interest in volunteers while Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Army Headquarters, and he is a practical soldier of wide experience and sound judgment. The Volunteer Force, we expect, will benefit greatly by the appointment.

THE annual report of the East India Railway Company states that satisfactory progress is now being made with the new carriage and wagon shops at Lillooah. Nearly the whole of the iron and steel work has been despatched from England, and arrangements for the supply of the necessary machinery are under consideration. The designs for the new passenger station at Howrah are complete, and it is hoped that in a short time work on the main building will be commenced. Since the date of the last report 840 wagons and 70 brakevans have been shipped to India, and the Board have arrange for the further supply of 43 locomotives and tenders required for the growing trafic of the line. They have also in view the provision if 140 trains, each to consist of 10 bogie carriages, with accommodation for about 1,000 passengers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

THE STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

THE attempt to induce Mr. Asquith to decline or get out of the invitation of his Imperialist friend, has failed. Perhaps this was inevitable when Mr. Massingham took it upon himself to tell Mr. Asquith every morning that he must refuse, that the dinner must be abandoned, and so forth. Such language was calculated to have the opposite effect intended if really the object Mr. Massingham had in view was to heal the breach and not, as some people I have heard of feel inclined to suppose, to goad Mr. Asquith into leaving the Liberal Party. However, although the dinner takes place the storm has for the moment abated and there is talk in the air of conciliation. Mr. Asquith's letter to the Liberal centre was addressed to Messrs. McKenna and Hobhouse and begins by referring to the misconception prevailing as to his object in accepting the invitation of "some political friends" to dinner on July 19th. He proceeds:—"I recently felt it my duty to state, as clearly as I could, the views which I and many other Liberals hold as to the war in South Africa. I have received during the last week from Liberals in all parts of the country abundant evidence that these declarations were felt to be opportune and welcome. I am prepared to repeat and to act upon them if, and when, the necessity should arise. But I believe I am almost the last man in the party, wantonly and without due occasion, to emphasize such differences as unhappily exist among us, or to forget my own appeal—made in the same speech, and in some quarters strangely overlooked—that in regard to the points where we differ Liberals should show 'mutual tolerance and reciprocal respect.' My hope, on the contrary, was and is to take advantage of the proposed dinner for another purpose. Liberals who share the views which I have lately restated about the war are supposed, in some quarters upon both sides, to be in the early stages of a process of political evolution. Having differed with some of our friends upon one question we are told that before long we shall be found to be in general agreement with our opponents. This is an illusion which, in my opinion, cannot be too promptly dispelled, and it appeared to me, and still appears, that I might usefully employ the occasion for that purpose, and for setting forth, not in any sectional spirit, the immediate duties and claims of our party." He goes on to say:—"For myself, my governing aim is what it has long been—to attempt to convince the people that there is a preferable and practicable alternative to a Government with whose policy, or want of policy, a large and growing number of them are every day becoming more profoundly wearied and dissatisfied." And in conclusion he renews his thanks to the signatories of the letter for their friendly sentiments "in keeping as they are with the uniform kindness and indulgence which I have received from every section and every member of our Party." This letter appeared in the press on Tuesday, the same evening Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke at a party meeting in Southampton and put his foot down very firmly. "He had, he said, endeavoured always to co-operate with the sound, sensible, loyal Liberals who formed a great body of the party, and not to ally himself with any extreme section. Now, a few men acting under the influence of some personal jealousy or antipathy were making it more and more difficult, if not impossible, to preserve unity. He would, however, appeal to Liberals in Parliament, and, if necessary, to Liberals throughout the country for support in his effort to make the party efficient once more. The origin of his speech and his action in summoning a meeting of the House of Commons to discuss the situation, have taken the public somewhat by surprise. They did not think that this ordinarily easy-going man could display so much energy. This morning the 'Daily Mail' throws over Mr. Asquith and heads its comments on the crisis as "End of the Liberal Revolt." "The Asquithites," we are told, out-manœuvred and out-generalled, are prepared to meekly vote confidence in 'C.-B.' 'C.-B.' in his turn mag

Navy League as mischievous, agreed that all the wants of the Navy ought to be supplied before large sums were spent upon the Army. Sir John Colomb with professional contempt observed that the Admiralty did not require instruction from the man in the street by which, I suppose, he meant Mr. Arnold White. But the "man in the street" may sometimes be useful especially if he be the mouthpiece distinguished experts who have no other means of bringing their influence to bear upon the public mind.

ARMY REFORM.

The stir about the Mediterranean fleet has somewhat overshadowed the very interesting speeches on Army Reform made in the House of Lords a week ago in the adjourned debate on the Duke of Bedford's motion. The Marquis of Lansdowne scolded his Grace in terms of severity and asperity not very common in the upper chamber, but Lord Wolseley patted the noble Duke on the back and notwithstanding the ex-War Minister's tearful remarks about the enormous expense, supported the purposes of the motion in his demand for higher wages for our soldiers. Lord Wolseley's comparison of our system with that of the United States was very interesting. "I have had the advantage of being in America a great deal and of closely studying the American army, and my knowledge of the American army leads me to say that for its size it is the finest in the world. It is an army raised by voluntary enlistment. There is no compulsion on men or officers. When the Government of the United States want men for their army they go into the open labour market just like any private employer, and by offering a fair wage they get all the men they require. They are now increasing their army because of their foreign responsibilities, and they are able to get the men, and though their rates of pay seem high in this country, the material they obtain is well worth the money they pay for it. You advertise for men, but you get only boys. They say they are 18; but we know perfectly well that a large number of them are under 18, and if they pass the medical examination and the requirements as regards height and chest measurement they are accepted. But supposing a recruit is 18, he will not be a thoroughly good soldier until he has had three years' service. For all practical purposes he is a green hand for many months after he has enlisted. You cannot send him to India. You keep him for three years, feeding him, clothing him, and housing him; but, on the other hand, you give him very small pay. In America they give high pay; they pay men's wages and they get men, and when these men are drilled and know how to shoot they pass into the ranks at once complete soldiers." The last word on the subject of improved soldiers' pay has not been said.

DR. WELLDON FROM DAY TO DAY.

The Bishop of Calcutta seems to have recovered from the indisposition that prevented his preaching at St. Paul's last Sunday week. At all events, he was able to be at Harrow on Speech Day and to make a cheery little speech. He also attended the Fourth of July banquet given by the American Society in London and was entrusted with one of the toasts—"The English-speaking Peoples." His letter in the "Times" of Sunday, supporting the views recently put forward with considerable force in that journal for a revision of the present University system in India meets with cordial approval in influential quarters. The two conditions necessary in Dr. Welldon's opinion for the elevation of Indian Universities are (1) The appointment of a supreme educational authority well acquainted with academical life. (2) The creation in each University of a powerful executive body consisting as far as possible of educational experts. To wage successful warfare against such cramming as is now the vice of Indian academical life demands he maintains some little experience in education. "Fortunately there are already men in India, and it would be easy to increase the number of them, who are qualified to carry out under authoritative direction an enlightened educational policy. But to these men, whether Europeans or natives, must be given a commanding influence in academical affairs. It is simply idle to appoint them members of executive syndicates if they are liable to be voted down by bodies consisting mainly, or largely, of men who possess no special feeling for education." Some people regard the "Times" article as a feeler. However that may be no official steps have I believe been taken in the matter so far.

MR. MACLEAN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

"Personal Recollections of Life in the House of Commons" is the title of a series of articles which Mr. J. M. Maclean has written for the "Manchester Guardian" the first of which appeared in Wednesday's issue; and in this prefatory chapter Mr. Maclean refers to the Indian portion of his career. It will, I fancy, surprise many of the present readers of his old paper, the "Bombay Gazette," to learn that he has only spent twelve out of sixty-five years in India. A foolish notion seems to prevail here that even a comparatively short absence in India like that of Mr. Maclean somehow unfits a man for political life at home; or at any rate, causes him to be absolutely out of touch with questions that chiefly concern his stay at home countrymen. This is not wholly true of officials who go out to India when they are quite young and remain in that country until they have qualified for their thousand pounds annuity. Much less is it true of a journalist like Mr. Maclean, whose Indian life was as he points out part of a very wide apprenticeship to public affairs. I suspect, he dwells on this point because he may have heard, as others of us have heard, that the reason why the Conservatives did not offer him office as they ought to have done was because "he came into politics so late in life!" Greater rubbish was never spoken. Mr. Maclean has been in politics ever since the age of nineteen, when he entered upon the profession of journalism. He points out that Indian opinion is nothing, if not critical, and that it pays very little regard to the party bonds which tie men up so tightly in England. "I never considered in writing," he says, "whether the views I advocated were those of Conservatives or Liberals. For the warlike policy of Lord Lytton, who showed as great rashness in sending British troops into Afghanishtan as he showed precipitation in withdrawing them as soon as they suffered a check, I had no feeling but one of contempt, but on the other hand, I was filled with admiration for the Imperial designs of Lord Beaconsfield and the determination with which he upheld them before the world. His motto "Imperium et Libertas" seemed to me to indicate the real sources of England's greatness, and I resolved that although my opinions on home politics and on questions of political economy were far more advanced than those of the still only half educated Conservative party, I would cast in my lot with the politicians who accepted Mr. Disraeli as their leader. A great deal has happened since 1880 and Mr. Maclean after 20 years' experience of the Conservative party is now, it is believed, thinking of joining the Liberal party with which in so many subjects he is more in sympathy. We shall all await with interest the subsequent instalments of Mr. Maclean's reminiscences which have begun in such a promising manner.

PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P.

A movement was started last autumn to entertain Sir Muncherjee M. Bhownaggree, M. P., in honour of his re-election as member for North-East Bethnal Green, but had to be postponed in consequence of his sad domestic loss. It is now proposed to hold the entertainment on Tuesday the 23rd instant, and a circular drafted in November, has been issued to Sir Muncherjee's friends. In this it is pointed out that the occasion will, besides giving expression to the pleasure felt at Sir M. Bhownaggree's continued success as a Parliamentary candidate, also serve the purpose of "testifying to the spirit of fairness and Imperial equality" which has led a large English constituency by an increased majority to choose once more as its representative a member of the Parsee race. The circular which is signed amongst others by Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, Sir Jehangtier Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. D. P. Cama says that Sir Muncherjee's re-election "may be regarded as an event above and beyond all considerations of party politics." Perhaps it may be so regarded by Sir Muncherjee's co-religionists but scarcely by his political opponents. Politics are politics and it is all the same to a Liberal whether, his successful rival is a native of the British isles or a native of the Indian Empire. If Sir Muncherjee had been returned as an independent candidate it would be different; and it is really a great pity that some constituencies have not the courage by breaking away from the shackles of party to select a few men who neither label themselves Liberal nor Conservative. Strong party men speak of the idea of independent candidates, as if it were actually subversive of the constitution, but the House of Commons as a representative institutive would be all the better if it contained a few cross-benches.

THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

The "Westminster Review" publishes a contribution from the pen of a former member of your staff and subsequently Editor of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" Mr. F. H. Brown on "Tenancy Law in North-Western India." "The article explains the reasons for the strong opposition of the landlords of the N.-W. P. to the Tenancy Bill introduced into to the local Legislature last November. Under the Act of 1859 two-thirds of the holdings in the N.-W. P. have become "occupancy tenancies," this status of heritable fixity being secured by twelve years continued tenancy. As nominal ejectments have, since the passing of the Bengal Act of 1885, been resorted to by landowners to prevent the accrual of this right, the Bill (which is modelled on that Act) provides that such accrual shall not be defeated merely by a change in the holding, and that whatever land is occupied by the tenant at the end of the twelfth consecutive year (even though most of it was only let to him in the last year or two) will be retainable by him and his heirs or co-sharers. The ejectment to be effective in barring accrual must be, not merely from a particular plot, but from the entire estate, and must extend over a period of at least twelve months. These provisions are retrospective, and are to invalidate any contract or agreement made on or since April 1st, 1900. Mr. Brown points out that they are inconsistent with the intimation in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" that "it is not the wish of this Government to deprive landowners of effective control over the growth of occupancy rights," and suggests as a compromise that fixity of tenure for five years at a fixed rent would meet the object of Government and give reasonable security to the tenant in his holding without alienating the goodwill of the landlords towards Government.

MR. H. C. FANSHAWE AND THE VICEROY.

The last mail brought the text of Mr. Herbert Fanshawe's letter explaining the reasons of his resignation, and although the general public are too much occupied with exciting events occurring in their midst to bother themselves a great deal about the views of this or that Civilian regarding the establishment of the new Frontier Province, the matter has attracted considerable attention in Anglo-Indian circles. Most people smile at Mr. Fanshawe's profuse employment of Latin and other quotations, as if he were a green young hand fresh from College instead of a man of 28 years' standing in the service; and his virtual claim to have committed an act of tremendous self-sacrifice is generally looked upon as rather thin, seeing that he has long qualified for full pension and that in a few years he would have been obliged to retire.

I have not heard that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has intimated his intention of resigning his seat in the Secretary of State's Council. By the way if Lord George Hamilton's "protest" against certain passages in Lord Curzon's minute is not adequate, as Mr. Fanshawe contends, I should have thought that the "opinion" recorded by the ex Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 17th of January last and included in the blue book issued in March would have been strong enough for anybody. No doubt, as Mr. Fanshawe says, "each of us has to decide for himself the border where he feels his honour grip," but if he is going home under the impression and in the hope that he will be treated as a martyr then I fear he has made a huge mistake.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It is announced that Mr. Shaw formerly Liberal member for Halifax has joined the Conservative party. Messrs. Labouchere, Lloyd George and Massingham may be inclined to say "coming events cast their shadows before." Mr. Shaw is not a very distinuished Liberal Imperialist but an undistinguished Shaw may perhaps show which way the political straw blows.

Although the Metropolitan could not attend the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the prelates of the Anglican Church the Bishop of Bombay was one of the honoured guests. Dr. MacArthur's name and that of the Archbishop of Cape Town were connected with the toast of "The Church in the Colonies and India" proposed by the New Bishop of London who, by the way, though exceedingly earnest and devoted, does not shine like his gifted predecessor as an after-dinner speaker. Dr. Winnington Ingram in the course of his speech said that what they had to do was to cultivate throughout the whole of the Church in the colonies, abroad, and at home a to-and-fro movement, and he had himself already accepted an invitation from the Archbishop of Cape Town. I always have thought that the work of a Bishop of London was so exacting and laborious that the unfortunate holder of the see could scarcely ever be absent from his diocese at a greater distance than a day and a half's post. But I suspect that much of the talk about overworked bishops is like the talk about overworked Cabinet Ministers and still more exalted personages—mere conventional cant or at any rate talk that should not be taken without very many grains of allowance.

Mr. Bartley, who so far as I can remember has not interested himself heretofore in Indian questions, is anxious that "greater facilities at reduced charges" should be given to officers and selected men in the army as a reward to enable them to come to England for three months' leave at intervals in their career in India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	10	3	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	25	14	107
Same date last year	13	13	202

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	5	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	7	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	10
Total	15	22	109
Total plague deaths to date	96,686	80,825	
Same date last year	10	10	224

The Japanese Government are still pursuing their commercial and industrial designs upon Canada. They have now appointed a Consul-General for the Dominion, whose headquarters will be at Montreal.

It has been known for some time that the sea coast of Germany is sinking, especially in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, and the exact rate for the last fifty years has now been determined to be 5 ft. 9 in.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

The Gymkhana placed two teams in the field on Saturday for their matches with the Marine Battalion and B. B. & C. I. Railway, that doing duty on the home ground against the military team being by far the strongest. The Honorary Secretary experienced some difficulty in getting members to play and it was only on Saturday morning that the composition of teams was decided upon. Some bright cricket was shown by the Gymkhana players in the Marine Battalion match, H. Heath, who did well in the practice game the previous day showing to great advantage in compiling his 67, which, with the exception of one or two weak strokes, was a faultless innings. This batsman is one of the soundest players in Bombay cricket at present and if he continues to play up to the form of the last two Saturdays, should have a good chance of being selected for the Presidency team next month. There is a finished style about his batting, pointing to good coaching, his strokes being clean and well-timed. He is quite a new figure in Bombay cricket, and so far I have been unable to learn anything about his previous doings in the cricket field. C. A. Rumboll, I am glad to see, met with great success and knocked up 45. He has quickly established himself as one of the best bats in local cricket and his selection to play for the Presidency should now be certain. Of the other Gymkhana batsmen P. J. Mead did best, his contribution to the total being 25, obtained for the most part by hard hitting. This player, it will be remembered, played for the Presidency at both Bombay and Poona in 1897, but was a failure. Now that he has opportunities of obtaining regular practice he should be seen to advantage in local matches. A curious incident occurred during the Gymkhana innings which was declared on the fall of the eighth wicket with the total at 179. A. B. Burney was batting and in playing forward to a fast ball had the bat knocked out of his hands above his head. It circled in the air and fell on to his wickets. The Marine Battalion had a little over an hour to bat and made good use of the time running up 84 runs for the loss of six wickets. Havildar Sherkhan played, good, steady cricket for 32. J. S. Milne bowled well for the Gymkhana and took three of the six wickets that fell.

Turning to the B. B. & C. I. Railway match, the Gymkhana payed the Railway a very poor compliment in placing such a team against them. There were not three men in the team who could be relied upon to make runs, while the bowling,—well, it was absolute tosh, C. M. Ward alone having any idea of length and pitch. The Railway team sampled no less than eight bowlers and found them all more or less very much to their liking. One Gymkhana bowler, after being hit for every ball in the over, declared he did not like the ground and gave place to another who started operations by sending down two wides, following them up with three balls which but for the state of the ground the batsman would have driven on to the road. With the exception mentioned the bowling was really farcical. The Gymkhana batting was very little better, only R. Reid playing anything like a correct game and being responsible for nearly half the runs made from the bat. Considering that the B. B. & C. I. Railway team enjoys the reputation of being one of the strongest sides in Bombay and that the first fixture with the Gymkhana was abandoned through wet, the latter might well have included in their team one or two of the players, who donned flannels against the Marine Battalion. Of course it was understood that the Railway would meet the 2nd XI of the Gymkhana in the second fixture, but a more interesting game would have resulted had the Gymkhana included a few good players in their team. Dr. West made his first appearance this season, but did not impress me either as a bat or bowler. Any comment on the batting of the Railway team would be superfluous when the bowling pitted against them is considered, suffice to say that Patel, Radcliffe, and Bhanda made the most of the opportunity and made their runs without a mistake.

Of other matches I notice that the Anglo-Indian A. A. C. defeated the Royal Artillery by 17 runs, Poler (29) and Lynn (23) batting well for the winners. Lynn's bowling was, however, mainly responsible for the victory as he captured seven wickets at a small cost. The Army and Navy C. C. sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of the Ordnance C. C., Poyntz alone being able to make any impression on the Ordnance bowlers and in turn being the only bowler on the side who at all troubled the Ordnance batsmen.

R.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The Bombay Gymkhana on the home ground met the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) on Saturday. Going in first the Gymkhana knocked up 179 for eight wickets, when the innings was closed. Heath and Rumboll were the chief contributors and together put on 102 for the first wicket, Rumboll having the ill luck to be run out when he had made 45. Burney stayed until Heath had added fourteen to the score, bringing the total to 116, when the former was out in a most extraordinary manner without having made a run. The bat was knocked out of his hands and fell on the wickets. With the score at 133 Heath, who had hit up 67, fell to a catch by Sheik Ebram off Govind. Mead and Hebbethwaite advanced matters to 163 and then three wickets fell rapidly without any increase to the score. Hebblethwaite was smartly caught by Glynton off Saknak, Mead put up the next ball from the same bowler and was caught by Kanalnak, and the sixth wicket went when Glynton captured Milne off Ebram before the batsman had scored. The fourth and fifth wickets fell with the two last balls of Saknak's over and the sixth was secured off the first delivery of the succeeding over. Shortly afterwards Scott was caught by the wicket keeper who ran up the pitch. Burns and Creagh increased the score to 179 and then the former was bowled by Kanalnak. The Marine Battalion could not hope to do more than make a draw of the match. They, however, made a very creditable stand. They did not begin very well for Daldy was smartly taken at the wicket with only a single registered. Sheik Ebram and Sher Khan, however, kept well together and scored steadily. The latter especially played a careful game and on occasion hit out well. When Sheik Ebram after making 16 was bowled by Anderson, Kanmohter joined Sher Khan and aided his partner to advance the total beyond sixty before the next wicket fell. Just on time Govind who partnered Lieut. Glynton was bowled by Milne and the Infantry's effort resulted in 84 for 6 wickets. For the Gymkhana Milne took three wickets for 28 runs, and Anderson two for 25. Rumboll's analysis showed one wicket for twenty runs. Among the Sepoy bowlers Saknak had an average of three for 41. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Heath, c Sh Ebram, b Govind	67
Mr Rumboll, run out	45
Mr Burney, hit wicket	0
Mr P J Mead, c Kanalnak, b Saknak	25
Mr Hebbleth waite, c Glynton, b Saknak	11
Mr W H Scott, c Fakir Mahomed, b Sk Ebram	1
Mr Milne, c Glynton, b Ebram	0
Mr C L Burns, b Kanalnak	12
Mr Creagh, not out	3
Extras	15
*Total	179

Innings closed.

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Lieut Daldy, c Scott, b Rumboll	1
Pte Sk Ebram, b Anderson	16
Hav Sherkhan, c Mead, b Milne	32
Pte Kanmohter, b Milne	12
Pte Kassim, c Milne, b Anderson	1
Lieut Glynton, not out	6
Pte Govind, b Milne	5
Extras	11
Total (for 6 wickets)	84

GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

This match was played on the Oval last Saturday and resulted in an easy win for the Railway team by six wickets and 36 runs. The Gymkhana players gave a very poor exhibition of cricket, R. Reid with the bat and C. M. Ward with the ball alone doing well. Bhanda bowled splendidly for the Railway taking seven wickets for 38 runs, and followed up his success by making top score for his side, 37. C. Patel and G. H. B. Radcliffe also batting well. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2ND XI.

R Reid, b Irvine	35
C M Ward, b Bhandu	0
S N Powell, b Bhandu	8
Dr West, b Bhandu	0
P L Wright, b Bhandu	0
S J Gillum, c Master, b Patel	6
R F G Scott, b Patel	1
R A F Hughes, c O'Reilly, b Irvine	4
W A Heyland, b Bhandu	0
Capt MacDonald, b Bhandu	0
Extras	13
Total	76

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

C M Patel, c and b Ward	33
G H B Radcliffe, b Ward	19
L A Smith, l-b-w Ward	10
Bhanda, not out	37
Walcott, b Ward	1
Irvine, not out	3
Medley, Colabawalla, O'Reilly, Master, A N Other } Did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total	112

(For four wickets.)

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL (MARINE LINES).

Played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a draw.

LIBERAL (MARINE LINES).

G J Karaka, c Dubash b Davur	14
K R Driver b Pavri	13
H D Kanga, c D D Kanga, b Chinoy	80
D Karanjia, c Belgaum, b Davur	2
M H Davur, c Kharas, b Pocha	19
Polishwalla, b Kharas	1
F R Dalal, not out	15
P H Vakil, b Chinoy	2
K A Dhalla b Chinoy	0
A Bharucha, b Chinoy	4
J F Unrigar, c Pocha, b Chinoy	5
Extras	16
Total	171

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

M E Pavri, c and b Driver	19
D F Dubash, run out	11
K K Kharas, c Karanji b Bharucha	19
D D Kanga, c Nakil b Driver	27
J Pocha, c Dhalla b Bharucha	7
Belgaumwalla, c Dustoor b Umrigar	10
D Kanga, c and b Umrigar	3
S Dadisheth c and b Umrigar	0
M B Wadia, not out	4
P H Daver not out	2
M Chinoy to bat	
Extras	19
Total	121

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

The match between these teams was finished to-day and resulted in a draw. The following are the Parsees' scores, the details of the innings of the Gymkhana having got lost in postal transit:—

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gagrat, c and b Sale	17	c Harcourt, b Milman	8
Guzdar, c Sprott, b Harcourt	5	c Sprott, b Sale	5
Colabawalla, c Arthur, b Milman	8	not out	24
Tavadia, b Harcourt	19	b Milman	3
Darawalla, not out	11	b Sale	26
Raja (sr), c Milman, b Harcourt	10	c Harcourt, b Milman	4
Meherhomji, c Sale, b Harcourt	8	not out	141
Raja (jr), c Arthur, b Harcourt	0	c Sale, b Milman	4
Writer, c Lumsden, b Milman	3	Did not bat.	
Bharucha, c Sale, b Milman	4		
Dubash			
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	87	Total	221

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	O	M	R	W	O	M
Sale	25	1	11	2	37	2	11	2
Harcourt	28	6	13	5	41	0	12	2
Milman	21	3	12	5	53	4	26	6
Douglas	11	0	10	6	40	0	13	3
Lumsden					11	0	3	1
Edwards					2	0	2	1
Drysdale					21	0	6	1

THE BOERS' AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

STRANGE STORY FROM VIENNA.

The "Weiner Tagblatt," a pro-Boer organ, pretends to have heard from Trieste that the British steamer Kollins (sic), which left that port yesterday, had on board 13 waggon loads of guns, including several long ones, from the Skoda Gun Factory in Pilsen, Bohemia. These guns, the paper adds, are believed to be destined for the English in South Africa. The name of the steamer (says the "Standard's" correspondent in Vienna) may be given incorrectly, and she may not be an English vessel; but the statement that guns from the Skoda works were shipped at Trieste yesterday may be true enough, and, if so, it would be interesting to know whether they were really purchased by England. There is no apparent reason why the English Government should want to buy guns in Austria, while it is not likely that the Boers should do so, in the hope that their incursion into Cape Colony would facilitate the landing of a cargo from a foreign port at some less closely watched part of the coast.

The Boer organs daily assure us that Dr. Leyds is in constant telegraphic communication with the Boer commandoes in the field; and they give a detailed account of the way in which the Boer intelligence is worked. According to this, General Botha always knows what General Delarey does or intends to do; and both are in communication, by means of a sort of field post, with General De Wet. This post is directed from a centre, and there are a series of secret posts where horses, forage, provisions, ammunition, clothing, etc., are kept. When a Boer Commandant captures anything he does not want himself, he sends it to the next depot. Every separate Commander has a number of intelligence riders, who report any new movement, or threatened movement, of the British columns as soon as possible to the next secret post, whence other intelligence riders convey the news to all the Boer Commanders in the field. This, it is said, explains the way in which the Boer forces co-operate.

It will be remembered that the Skoda Gun Factory was denounced by Austrian pro-Boer organs last year for having sold guns to the English; and Count Golouchowski, when interpellated on the subject, replied that the Vickers Works in London had actually given an order for guns to the Skoda Factory, which however, were not destined for South Africa, but went to Genoa for the equipment of a Turkish ship, and that other guns from the same Bohemian factory had been shipped at Trieste for China, prior to the outbreak of the Boxer movement. The Minister added that, had the guns been destined for England, as was asserted, there would have been no ground for stopping delivery. From this it follows that deliveries for the Boers would also not be interfered with; and the British authorities would, therefore, do well to keep an eye upon the steamer Kollins, or whatever her real name may be.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. INDIGO.

First forecast of the crop for 1901:—

Area.—As a consequence of the continued fall in prices the area under indigo in these Provinces is rapidly falling. In 1900 there was a slight and temporary recovery, but during the present year there has again been a very marked decline. According to the preliminary statement received from the village accountants the total area sown with indigo up to the middle of April this year amounts to 119,313 acres as compared with 188,645 acres returned last year; while that reported to be irrigated from canals up to the end of May last is 78,894 acres against 162,298 acres returned last year. The decrease in the former area amounts to about 37 per cent. and in the latter to 50 per cent. The appended statement compares for each district the area sown during the present season with that of the past year.

Condition.—The germination of the seed is reported to have been good and the supply of water for irrigation was generally sufficient. Slight injury was caused in some places by locusts and in others by grass-hoppers; but the delay in the arrival of the monsoon is reported to have done very serious damage to the plant, which is generally backward and stunted. Taking 100 to denote a normal crop the estimates of the condition of the crop in the beginning of this month varied from 25 to 75. Rain has been received within the last few days in most parts of the province, and until the character of the season is more definitely declared it is impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the ultimate yield. It is not, however, expected that the injury indicated by the estimates just quoted can be altogether made good.

General Cummins relinquished command of the 4th Brigade, China Field Force, on the 21st June last.

Maintenance of either camels or mules for military transport purposes will probably be made a condition of grants of land on the Jhelum Canal.

The short route to Skardu, from Kashmir, by Gurais and the Deosai plans, was still closed, on the 10th July, owing to a late heavy snowfall.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, was held at the Cercle rooms on Wednesday evening last, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee having been called to the chair, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, Officier d'Academie, read the notice convening the meeting as also the Committee's report for the year ended 31st December 1900, which was as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT.

The committee of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit has great pleasure in submitting to the members the report for the year ended 31st December 1900. The committee that was appointed at the twelfth annual general meeting elected as its President Mr. O. S. Pedraza, Mr. J. E. Davar as Honorary Secretary, Mr. B. E. Punegar as Honorary Treasurer in pursuance of Article 21 of the rules of the Cercle. Mr. Punegar having resigned the office of honorary treasurer, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit was elected in his place in pursuance of rule 25. Mr. T. J. Bennett having left Bombay for good, the vacancy that thus occurred in the committee was filled up by the election of Mr. Ameeroodin Tyabji. On 31st December 1900, there were on the register of members 2 patrons, 19 honorary members, 42 life members, 83 ordinary members, 5 non-resident members, and 14 members of the students' class, being 165 in all. Mr. Jules Homery having been appointed acting Consul for France in place of Mr. Antoine Vizzovana, was elected an honorary member of the Cercle. The following donations were received by the Cercle during the year:—Mr. Abdulla Fazulbhoy, Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee Gamadia, M. A., and Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, Rs. 100 each; Mr. N. J. Gazdar, Rs. 25; Mr. H. J. Vakilna and Mr. Andre Siegfried (Paris), Rs. 20 each. The committee offer their sincere thanks to the above gentlemen for their donations. Those of the donors who paid Rs. 100 each have been elected life members of the Cercle. During the year under report the following ladies and gentlemen continued to send presents of books, journals, &c.:—Mr. Leon Bornait (Paris), L'Illustration; M. Andre Siegfried (Paris), Le Temps; L'Alliance Francaise (Paris), La Revue Bleue; Mr. O. S. Pedraza, La Revue des traditions populaires; Mr. Me Do Lisle (Paris) and Mr. Me Edith Pechey Phipson, French books. The best thanks of the Cercle are due to them all. The following journals and newspapers are received for the Cercle's Reading Room:—L'Illustration; Les Annales; L'Echo de la Semaine; Revue des deux mondes; Revue des Revues; Revue Bleue; Revue des traditions populaires; Le Temps. At a meeting of the members held on 28 February 1900 under the presidency of Mr. Antoine Viz-Lovana, Acting Consul for France and honorary member of the Cercle, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. P. D. Khandalawala, L. C. E., on "Robinson Crusoe and his author." At that meeting Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit prizes in books for the year 1898 were awarded to Mr. Pirosha Bejunjee Daji of Elphinstone High School and to Mr. Pestonjee Ardeshir Wadia, B. A., of Elphinstone College. At that meeting Mr. E. R. Sahiar was awarded one of the Silver Medals received from the Alliance Francaise of Paris. Another meeting of the Cercle was held on the 25th July 1900 under the Presidency of Mr. Jos Pilinskyde Belty, Consul for France, and Patron of the Cercle, when the late lamented Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy Lalcaca., M.A., LL. B., read a very instructive and interesting paper on "The Age and Art of Tennyson." Mr. Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Gazder, of Elphinstone High School, and Mr. Nasserwanjee Nowrojee Ankleseria, of Elphinstone College, have gained Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Prizes for having successfully passed the Matriculation and B. A. Examinations in the year 1900 with the highest number of marks in French: Mr. Rustomjee Burjorjee Parukh having passed the M. A. Examination of 1900 with 50 per cent. marks in French, has been elected an honorary member of the Cercle, this being the third Parsee on whom the honour has been conferred. In their Report for the year 1897-1898, the Committee informed the members of their having opened a Student's class of members to which all who paid a nominal fee of 4 annas per month were admitted. The committee with the object of giving to these members a right to use the library, decided to divide this class into two classes; those who belonged to the first class had to pay 8 annas per month and could get one book or a new and an old journal, those who were members of the second class could make use of the Reading Room only. During the year under report the Cercle was visited among others by M. Pierre Loti (Paris) M. Andre Siegfried (Paris), Professor Ernest Pirlot (Paris), and Miss D. Menant (Paris). They all expressed their gratification at the work the Cercle was doing. The accounts, as audited by Mr. A. E. Davar, showed a balance of Rs. 14,881-13-11 against Rs. 14,033-14-6 of the preceding year. The books and furniture have been insured at Rs. 9,500. The committee cannot terminate their report without referring to the great and irreparable loss that the Indian subjects of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress have sustained by her death. The institutions which have flourished under the British flag most deeply feel the loss of our beloved and Gracious Sovereign; out of respect to her memory the Cercle was closed on 27 January 1901. We have also to record the great loss that we have sustained in the death of Mr. Ardeshir Dhunshaw Lalcaca, M. A., LL. B, an honorary member of the Cercle who died on 24 February 1901. His death so sudden and unexpected, will call forth the most profound sympathies of all in this hall where only recently he was applauded as a brilliant lecturer. Gifted with rare talents he had made himself a complete master of the French language and literature. The committee beg to record with the most profound sorrow the heavy blow that the Cercle has sustained in the sad death of its revered patron and founder, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Baronet, who died on 5 May 1901, who's purse was always open whenever an appeal was made to him for assistance. The Cercle Litteraire would never have seen the light of day, nor could it have commanded the excellent library it has now, had it not been for the munificent donations made by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit from time to time. His death has left a blank which it would be hard to fill. The Cercle was closed on 5 May 1901, out of respect to his memory. To the families of our deceased colleagues we offer our heart-felt condolence on the loss suffered by them. On the 26th May 1901 the Committee waited in deputation on the second Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., and the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, when letters of condolence were handed to them on behalf of the Circle. To perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., the committee have decided to raise subscriptions from amongst the members. The committee have elected the second Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., patron of the Cercle in place of his distinguished grandfather. You are now requested to appoint a new committee and an auditor for the current year.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. E. R. Sahiar and Mr. P. K. Kanga were requested to scrutinize the voting lists received from members for the formation of a new committee. A resolution was passed regarding the great loss that the Cercle has sustained in the death of its distinguished patron and founder, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring committee for the satisfactory manner in which they managed the Cercle's affairs during the past year. Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Davar was accorded a vote of thanks for having examined the accounts of the past year, and the same gentleman was appointed auditor for the current year. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. The following members form the new committee:—Mr. O. S. Pedraza, K. C. I. E., Officier d'Academie; Mr. J. J. Modi, B. A.; Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L. M. & S.; Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Pechey Phipson, M. D.; Mr. Ameeroodin Tyabjee; Mr. E. R. Sahiar; Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G. G. M. C.; and Mr. J. E. Davar, Officier d'Academie, Univ. Gallic.

A man-eating panther has been doing no end of mischief in the Bhandara District of the Central Provinces; but he has at last met his fate. He had been killing for a long time, and had become exceptionally bold. He had sometimes even killed twice in the same day, and is estimated to have killed nearly sixty people during this year besides wounding many others. The other day he broke into a house after dark and wounded a man so badly that he died about five minutes after. In about half an hour he returned, and tried to break into the house again to get at the corpse. The villagers drove him off; and he went to a "tola," broke into another house, and carried off an old Gond woman. Three shikari constables went and sat over her corpse, and one of them, Cabots Khan by name, killed the brute. The special reward was well won by the pluck and promptness of the men.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry,

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

ATTACK ON BLOCKHOUSES.

ARMOURED TRAIN IN ACTION.

BOERS INVADE NATIVE TERRITORY.

(From the mail papers of June 28, to June 5.)

LORD KITCHENER reports the repulse of Boers who made an attack on two blockhouses on the Delagoa Bay line near Brug Spruit on the night of the 26th ult. An armoured train came to the assistance of the soldiers holding the blockhouses. In the Northern Transvaal, at Pietersburg, Field-Cornet Deprier has surrendered with 44 men.

A Capetown telegram, referring to the Boer attacks on the blockhouses on the Delagoa Bay Railway reported by Lord Kitchener on Saturday, states that the Boers lost six killed and 25 wounded.

LORD KITCHENER'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, July 1, 4.10 p. m.—Since June 24 columns report:—74 Boers killed, 60 wounded, 160 prisoners, 136 surrenders, 131 rifles, 15,800 rounds, small arms ammunition, 304 waggons, and various stock c tured.

There were probably considerably more w but only those taken are reported.

BOER LOSSES SINCE JA[illegible]est Boer

The press Association states that in Chief since losses reported by Lord Kitchener the figures show given by the British Com[illegible] the beginning of the presen[illegible] 525
the following results:— [illegible] 290
Boers killed [illegible] 3,538
Wounded [illegible] 1,319
Prisoners captur[illegible]
Surrenders ...total 5,672

...has also reported the following cap-
Lord Kit...material during the same period:—
tures of Ammunition, 613,400; waggons, 1,831; Rounds. There have also been large captures by ...sh of cattle and sheep.

THE INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

BOERS IN THE TRANSKEI TERRITORY.

Copetown, Monday.—The appearance of the Boers in the Transkei region excites little interest here. By entering this district the Boers are breaking the tacit agreement not to carry on warlike operations in the native territories. The object of the invasion is to secure remounts.

The arrangements made to prevent the Boers obtaining fresh supplies of horses in the Colony, about which a statement was made in the House of Comm ons recently, are evidently proving effective.

There seems little doubt that the Boers will be speedily driven from the Colony.—Central News.

Referring to the Boer violation of the Transkei territory, the "Mails" Capetown correspondent, telegraphs: The invaders, who are under Fouche, are pretty certain of a hot reception. Sir Henry Elliott, chief magistrate of the Transkeian territories, is anxious to repel the invasion.

The Boers' objective was the Elliott district, where the farmers are mostly Dutch and have been well behaved throughout the war. But the principal quest of the enemy is supposed to be horses, the absence of martial law in the Transkei permitting farmers to retain their animals.

The situation is regarded seriously, but only on account of the Boer violation of the native reserves. The general opinion is that, having wantonly provoked the natives, the enemy must take the consequences.

Several small skirmishes with the Boers are reported from different parts of the midland districts of Cape Colony, in all of which the enemy retired with some loss.

Barkly East, June 30.—The situation here is almost normal, but there is no slackening of vigilance on the part of the authorities.—Reuter.

Capetown, July 2.—The reported check to Fouche's commando in the Transkei is confirmed. The Boers attacked the town of Maclear, which is situated in a high basin like the top of Mojuba. Into this position thirty young European farmers kept the enemy in check for two days.

Colonel Dalgety is marching to the spot, and the news of the relief of the town is expected to-day.—Central News.

RELIEF OF MACLEAR.

Capetown, July 2.—Colonel Dalgety, in command of the Cape Mounted Rifles, has entered Maclear, in the Transkei district. The Boers have left the district and are now wandering in the neighbourhood. Fouche in order to effect a retreat is obliged to take one of three routes which are held by the British.—Reuter.

Considerable sensation has been caused throughout Cape Colony by the development of events in the Transkei territories, resulting in their invasion by Fouche. Earlier in the war (says the "Standard's" correspondent) the Colonial Government established in the native territories a Native Border Guard, consisting of picked men of colour, whose duties were to watch and patrol the borders of those territories. The disinclination of the Boers to attack the native lands led to a withdrawal of the Guard, and consequently Fouche has been able to penetrate the mountain passes with ease.

The "Cape Times," discussing the position, regrets that the war should have entered on this stage, but points out that the leader of the invaders has chosen his own ground, and he and his men must take the consequences. It will be fortunate for them if they are able to get clear of the mountain passes before the arrival of the forces now being pushed forward from various points.

During the last ten days the enemy are reported to have lost in Cape Colony 19 killed (including a commandant whose name is unknown) and 31 wounded, including Commandant Lotter.

RAILWAY STATION LOOTED BY BOERS.

Capetown, June 28.—A force of 100 Boers attacked Bloejespoort Station to the south of Vic oria West, at two o'clock on the morning of the 26th inst., and after looting the goods-sheds decamped. A patrol of Col. Scott's Railway Guards has been attacked at Honeynest Kloof.—Reuter.

BOER DEFEAT IN CAPE COLONY.

A Capetown telegram says that Captain White attacked the rebels occupying a kopje in the north-western district. The fring lasted from eight o'clock in the morning until evening, when the enemy entrenched. They lost five killed, one captured, and thirty horses slain.

The rebels are looting the stores round Klipdam and in the Richmond district.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

Some discontent having arisen over the Ministerial silence, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg will take an early opportunity of giving an address on public affairs (says the Capetown correspondent of the "Times"). It has not been practicable to carry on much political life, as all ordinary activities have been interrupted by the existence of war within the colony.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Mr. John Morley is endorsed by sensible Colonists (says the Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle") as exactly setting forth the position as we know it and are content with it here. The situation causes no violent apprehensions among the pro-Boer party here. They probably see that little advantage would be gained from Parliamentary action, and no difficulty is anticipated regarding a Parliamentary Indemnity for the Governor's warrants. The Premier will shortly address a representative gathering on the constitutional question. He will voice the colonial view and plead for the maintenance of existing institutions. He thinks the Colony should work out its own salvation, and he takes an optimistic view of the future.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURT FOR THE ORANGE COLONY.

Bloemfontein, July 1.—Lord Kitchener has issued a proclamation which provides for the establishment of a special criminal court here with jurisdiction over the whole of the Colony. The judges hold similar powers to those possessed by the judges of the late Free State, but their decisions are subject to confirmation of the Administrator.—Reuter.

BOERS' RESISTANCE WEAKENING.

MR. KRUGER'S INFORMATION.

The latest reports received by Mr. Kruger from the seat of war are less favourable to the Boer cause than those which he has been receiving lately. He is informed (says the correspondent of the "Morning Post") that the scarcity of horses and provisions is increasing daily, and that it is paralysing the operations and compelling the Boer commandos to break up into a large number of small detachments.

A Reuter's telegram from Zwolle says that Mr. Kruger arrived there on Wednesday, and was received by the Transvaal Committee. He afterwards drove through the town, his carriage being bestrewn with flowers. The ex-President returns this evening to Hilversum.

There is no further news of Fouche, who has invaded the Transkei territories in search of horses and food. In an engagement near Maclear, the East Griqualand Volunteers beat the enemy off, and, after further fighting, retired on Maclear, sustaining a few casualties.

ESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE BOER COLONIES.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa and the Boer Commanders, so far as it affects the destruction of property, was issued as a Blue Book on Saturday.

The telegrams which passed between Lord Roberts and the Presidents of the South African Republic [illegible]uary, 1900, 'are and the Orange Free State, in[illegible]ed that the Com-here included. It will be rem[illegible]harges of brigand-mander-in-Chief, referring to the Boers, said that age and devastation brough[illegible]hem was given and no evidence in support in instance where it followed pits up by divided property in Nine Boers had wantonly ations and orders pro-Copies are given of pro-no public or priv[illegible] Commander-in-Chief t destroyed.

[illegible]raphed party was to be want[illegible]mandant De Wet under his

On May 19, 1900, [illegible]e hoped the tro[illegible]on to the to Earl Roberts that who acted in ge[illegible]. The Com-Excellency's com[illegible]be heavily pu[illegible]ances. To this the proclamation [illegible]ere to give allegi[illegible]. It was in conse-mandant went [illegible]ad destroyed [illegible]very. General Botha British troop[illegible]chief replied [illegible]perty being destroyed. Commander-[illegible]white flag [illegible]th, the latter trusting quence of th[illegible] July 4 [illegible] common civilisation and complained [illegible]De Wet[illegible]ncy will have the culprits and Gener[illegible] name the perpetration of such acts "that in [illegible]your[illegible] Commander-in-Chief replied to humanit[illegible]and caused inquiries to be made, and if punishe[illegible]and to be practically impossible that the in the futu[illegible]es could have been committed by the this that [illegible] appear in his command.

[illegible]correspondence of a similar nature is given. [illegible]Copy of the proclamation issued by Sir Reivers [illegible]er, in which he said that "The quarrel England [illegible]s with the Government and not with the people of the Transvaal." On the 15th August General Botha informs the Commander-in-Chief that it was a fact that "well-disposed families living on farms are driven from their houses and all their property taken away or destroyed."

In replying to this on the 23rd Lord Rob rts said:—

"Your Honour represents that well-disposed families living on their farms have been driven from their houses and that their property has been taken away or destroyed. This no doubt, is true, but not in the sense in which your letter would imply. Burghers who are well-disposed towards the British Government and anxious to submit to my authority have had their property seized by the Boer commandoes, and have been threatened with death if they refused to take up arms against the British forces. Your Honours contention that a solemn oath of neutrality which the burghers have voluntarily taken in order to remain in unmolested occupation of their farms is null and void because you have not consented to it, is hardly open to discussion. I shall punish those who violate their oath and confiscate their property, no burgher having been forced so take the oath against his will. In further correspondence General Botha wrote on October 17 in reference to the blowing up and destruction of private dwellings: "This spirit of revenge against burghers who are merely doing their duty according to law, may be regarded as civilised warfare by your Excellency but certainly not by me." To this Lord Roberts replied on October 22:—

"With regard to the remark of your Honour as to the state of organisation which exists among the burgher forces at the present moment, I am compelled to point out to your Honour that their tactics are not those usually associated with organised forces but have degenerated into a guerilla warfare which I shall be compelled to repress by those exceptional methods which civilised nations have at all times found it obligatory to use under like circumstances."

CALAMITOUS HEAT.

280 DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the streets of New York on Monday afternoon the thermometer stood at 110 degs. Fahr. in the shade. Thoroughfares were half-deserted, and business was partially suspended.

In New York alone about 90 deaths were recorded on Monday, and over the different States 280 fatalities have been intimated. The cases of insanity are also increasing, and suicides have been numerous.

Thousands are sleeping on benches out in the open air, extra police patrols being told off to protect the sleepers from robbery. The river piers and loading sheds are crowded with men, women, and children, for whom sleep is otherwise impossible in the congested quarters of the city.

Many preachers in New York, St. Louis, and Chicago discarded their ordinary wear on Sunday, and appeared in their churches in white shirt waists.

Horse traffic has had to be abandoned to a large extent.

New York, July 2.—In the 24 hours ending at two o'clock this morning 87 deaths occurred in Greater New York from the heat, and there were 183 cases of prostration. During the last five days 133 deaths have been caused by the heat. A great number of horses have also succumbed.

At ten minutes past three in the afternoon many of the thermometers in the streets of New York registered 103 degrees.

It is estimated that 150 policemen have been placed on the sick-list owing to the heat.—Reuter.

In various other places the deaths have also been numerous, and it is estimated that the total over the country is not far short of 500.

The hospitals in New York are all full, and one establishment has announced that it is unable to respond to any more ambulance calls. Owing to the great demand on ambulance vans the supply yesterday gave out, and furniture vans brought into requisition.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons slept in Battery Park on Monday night, and over 10,000 people passed the night on the beach at Coney Island.

Over 500 horses have fallen dead in the streets of New York, and the postal authorities are closing the mails earlier than usual, as twelve mail carriers have died in harness and 50 more are incapacitated.

Every branch of industry (says the Central News) is affected by the distressing weather.

Iron and steel works have had to be closed, and also many factories and stores.

The brokers on the Stock Exchange have signed a petition to have the Exchange closed from to-day till Monday.

New York, July 3.—Thousands of people, taking advantage of the order issued by the Park Commissioners, slept in the public parks last night.—Reuter.

NEUTRALISE THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION.

WEDNESDAY'S "Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales" contains an important article by M. Robert de Caix, entitled "L'Angleterre et la Question du Maroc." The writer describes the present aim of French diplomacy as the settlement of the mortgage upon the Straits of Gibraltar. M. de Caix acknowledges (says the "Chronicle's" correspondent) that many English writers of distinction teach that British interests are limited to the north-west angle of the African Continent. They are quite prepared to leave the internal mass of the Moorish territory to itself, and even to grant that France is the true residuary legatee of the Sultans of Fez. The writer considers that the propitious moment has come to examine the question of Morocco in a new aspect. He says:—

We must absolutely distinguish between a territorial Morocco and the Morocco of the Straits. Even supposing we reached the point of being entrusted with the destinies of the first we could never annex the second except on the condition of binding ourselves amid a grouping of Powers sufficient to do violence to the fixed resolves of England.

The plan suggested is the neutralisation of the Straits, and he goes so far as to assert that after calm reflection England might take it as useful, adding:—

European policy is unstable. The effects of former events which led to the present groups lessen every day. Already we see the battering of relations between France and Italy. The latter Power fully appreciates that we are not going to close the door of Tripoli to her when Morocco is open to ourselves. On the other hand, Franco-German relations are being modified little by little. It is not so absurd to ask whether in some years when France is desirous of "completing" Algeria, Germany, whose future is on the sea, may not come to an understanding with us for the establishment of naval stations in the right spots.

The other side of the bargain is the gracious consent of France to fully recognise the political situation of England in Egypt with a reciprocal consent on her part to leave a free hand to French commercial and scientific interests which form the great heirloom of the past.

Attention is being called to the plans of the French Ministry of Marine for the composition of the different squadrons next year. There is at present no idea of increasing the Mediterranean Squadron. On the other hand, the Northern or Channel Squadron is to be strengthened. It will include three armoured cruisers instead of two, and two first or second class cruisers instead of one of the first class as now. A torpedo-boat destroyer will also be added to the list. To the Northern Squadron, as well as to the Mediterranean Squadron, will be added reserve squadrons, each consisting of three battleships, and of a third class cruiser, under the command of a rear-admiral. Turning to Algeria and Tunis, it appears that the latter naval division is to be suppressed, as both services are to be united under a single admiral.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND ITS DISSENSIONS.

DURING the week the mail left the effects of Mr. Asquith's strong speech on the position of the Liberal Imperialists in the Liberal Party have become more pronounced. Under our personal intelligence last week we stated that a dinner was to be given to Mr. Asquith by his friends at the Hotel Cecil on Friday, July 19, in recognition of the service to the Liberal Party rendered by him by his recent speech. It has since transpired that the dinner did not originate with the Imperial Liberal Council. A suggestion from pro-Boer sources that Mr. Asquith had suggested it himself was corrected in a letter to the "Times" by Mr. Trevelyan. A circular since issued states that the following are, among others, expected to attend:—Sir John Austin, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. J. A. Bewar, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Emmott, Mr. Munro Fergusson, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, K.C., Mr. Harmsworth, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Brynmor Jones, K.C., Mr. Kearley, Mr. C. Bright M'Laren, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., Mr. Norman Mr. Paulton, Mr. Perks, Mr. Rigg, Mr. Robson, K.C., Mr. Tennant, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., and Sir Edward Reed. Further, the "Times" Lobby correspondent stated on July 2:—

It is desired that the preliminaries shall not be settled until Lord Rosebery's return from the Continent, which is looked for at the end of the present week. It is not, of course, yet known whether the ex-Premier will consent to attend the dinner, but his warm sympathy with the movement is assured, and its organisers are hopeful that his lordship may be induced to take the chair. All members of the House of Commons who have not publicly displayed pro-Boer proclivities will receive invitations; and applications have already come in from all parts of the country from prominent Liberals anxious to be present. On the other hand, it is tolerably certain that a number of members of the House of Commons who, in other circumstances, might have participated, will, in consequence of the advice given by the 40 signatories to the letter advising Mr. Asquith not to attend the dinner, abstain.

The pro-Boer section was much excited by this new move. A round-robin was got up by members anxious to avoid a split, numbering 40, and addressed to Mr. Asquith, explaining in cordial terms that they would be unable, under the present circumstances, to express a wish to take part in the proposed dinner. Mr. Asquith in reply sent the following letter:—

20 Cavendish Square, June 29, 1901.

Dear M'Kenna and Hobhouse,—I am greatly obliged for the letter signed by yourselves and other Liberal members, which you were kind enough to forward to me last night. Please convey to my friends and colleagues my best thanks for their very kind expressions, and in particular for their recognition of the efforts which I have made to promote unity in the party.

I gather from the terms of their letter, as well as from other indications, that some misconception prevails as to my object in accepting the invitation of some political friends to dinner on July 19. I recently felt it my duty to state as clearly as I could the views which I and many other Liberals held as to the war in South Africa. I have received during the last week, from all parts of the country, abundant evidence that those declarations were felt to be opportune and welcome. I am prepared to repeat and to act upon them if and when the necessity should arise but I believe I am almost the last man fit for the party wantonly and without due occasion to emphasise such differences as, unhappily, exist among us, or to forget my own appeal—made in the same speech and in some quarters severely criticised—that, in regard to the points where we differ Liberals should show "mutual tolerance and reciprocal respect."

My hope, on the contrary, was, and is, to take advantage of the proposed dinner for another purpose. Liberals who share the views which I have lately re-stated about the war are supposed in some quarters, upon both sides, to be in the early stages of a process of political evolution. Having differed with some of our friends upon one question, we are told that before long we shall be found to be in general agreement with our opponents. This is an illusion which, in my opinion, cannot be too promptly or effectually dispelled, and it appeared to me, and still appears, that I might usefully employ the occasion for that purpose, and for setting forth, not in any sectional spirit, the immediate duties and claims of our party. For myself, my governing aim is, what it has long been, to attempt to convince the people that there is a preferable and a practicable alternative to a Government with whose policy or want of policy a large and growing number of them are every day becoming more profoundly wearied and dissatisfied.

With renewed thanks to you and your co-signatories for their friendly sentiments—in keeping as they are with the uniform kindness and indulgence which I have received from every section and every member of our party—believe me always to be, yours very faithfully.

H. H. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith's letter has not (said the Lobby correspondent of the "Standard") greatly modified the situation so far as the Liberal Party is concerned. Its conciliatory tone may, to some extent, have the intended effect on those members of the party who are halting between two opinions, but it fails to meet the views of the extreme anti-war section, who have been demanding the abandonment of the dinner altogether. In this quarter, Mr. Asquith's intimation that he intends to show the practicability of an alternative Government to that now in office is regarded as an assertion of personal initiative, and as a challenge to the leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Sir H. C. Bannerman very promptly showed what was his view of the proposed demonstration.

On July 3 the "Times" published the following note:—

We have received the following notification from the Opposition Whips:—

"A meeting of the Liberal Members of the House of Commons will be held on Tuesday, July 9, at 2.30. On previous occasions party meetings have been held at the Reform Club, and it is probable that this course will be followed next week."

Nothing is said in this official *communique* concerning the object of the meeting; but it is an open secret that the principal business thereat will be the passing of a vote of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as the leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons. In other words, the gathering may be regarded as an attempt to convince the outside public that, whatever differences of opinion may exist with regard to the war, the party still contains elements of cohesion. To this end the Liberal Imperialists are perfectly willing to lend their hearty co-operation. When questioned upon the subject last night, members who have taken an active part in promoting the dinner to Mr. Asquith were cautious in their utterances, the impression conveyed being that they desired to see what line Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would adopt in his speech at Southampton before committing themselves to a definite course of procedure at next Tuesday's meeting. But enough was said to show that, as matters stood, they would have no hesitation in supporting by both speech and vote any resolution designed to strengthen Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's position as leader in the House of Commons. The Liberal Imperialists have throughout objected to the inference that the Asquith dinner implies dissatisfaction with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's parliamentary leadership; and it is expected that Mr. Asquith will take the opportunity to state afresh his desire to do everything possible to promote harmony and unity.

The meeting above alluded to was held at Southampton and addressed by Sir H. C. Bannerman, who said:—

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I came here to-night from the House of Commons to this great meeting of active Liberals of the Home Counties, and you will naturally ask me: "What have you to say to us of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons?" (Cheers.) I shall say a few words, but they shall be frank, earnest, and serious words.

I do not wish to conceal the critical position in which we find ourselves. The great body of the party is composed of sound, sensible, loyal Liberals anxious to see our doctrines prevail, to apply them with moderation and judgment, and to make their own individual prejudices give way to the general interests of the party. (Cheers.)

I have endeavoured in my position of leader—(cheers)—to act in co-operation with these men, and I have not allied myself with any extreme section. But it has always been difficult; it is now seemingly impossible to preserve unity owing to the persistent schemes and efforts of a few men who, under the influence, I imagine, of some personal jealousy or antipathy of their own, are constantly and actively engaged in magnifying and embittering such differences in political opinion as exist.

All I will say to-night is that it is time to be done with these practices. (Cheers.) I shall appeal—(A Voice: "Resign your leadership," and cries of "No.")—I shall appeal to my fellow members of the party in the House, and, if need be, beyond them to all true Liberals throughout the country—(cheers)—for their support in the effort to put down this disorder and to restore efficiency to the great historical party to which we belong. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, I have to say that we live in time of paradoxes. We have a new Parliament, and yet we find that it is already old. We have the strongest Government of modern times in office—("Oh, oh") —and yet we, and not only we, but its own friends, say that it is the weakest Government we have ever seen. (Laughter).

What, then, of the Opposition which is said to be so weak? Make it a paradox also. I have pointed to the source of this weakness. It lies with you in the constituencies to restore its strength by vigorously and publicly supporting all loyal and earnest men in it. If this is done throughout the country the time is not far distant when we shall again effectively impress our principles on the public policy of our country. (Loud cheers.)

Meantime it may be noted that there was an exceptionally large and brilliant assemblage of guests on Wednesday night at the "At Home" given by Lady Campbell-Bannerman in Grosvenor Place. Among those present were the Speaker, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Brassey, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Countess Spencer, Sir W. and Lady Harcourt, Mr. Asquith, Sir Grey, Mr. Haldane, K.C., M.P., Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., M.P., the Earl of Cork, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Lord Coleridge, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., the Master of Elibank, Sir John Leng, M.P., Sir F. Evans, M.P., Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. Robson K.C., M.P., Mr. Caine, M.P., the Serjeant at Arms, Warner, M.P., the Lord Advocate, Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., Sir A. Hayter, M.P. We borrow the term "brilliant" from the Times. A glance at the names, however, shows that the assembly had much of the character of a political Peter's sheet.

FRANCE AND FASHODA.

RECORD OF A CRTICAL PERIOD.

REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS BY THE LATE M. FAURE.

THE "Figaro" of July 5, publishes an account of a conversation between the late M. Felix Faure and a friend of his on the subject of Fashoda.

In the course of his remarks the late President acknowledged that he had believed that France was about to enter upon a terrible war, not on account of Fashoda, but owing to the disturbed conditions which the Marchand expedition had created between France and England.

M. Faure explained that France would not have gone to war on account of Fashoda, as the intention of France had never been to occupy that place definitively.

The Marchand expedition was organised under the Dupuy Government, at a time when M. Delcasse held the portfolio for the Colonies. One day the latter announced to the Cabinet the decision which he had arrived at to let the exploring expedition, at first entrusted to the leadership of Col. Monteil, continue to advance eastwards, and he expressed the intention that the expedition should push forward as far as the Nile. This announcement, said M. Faure, attracted notice on account of the words of M. Carnot, "But if we were to follow the Nile we should be in a better position to begin talking about Egypt." At the same time no importance was attached to this remark. Moreover, according to the recollection of the Ministers at that period, it was a question of a scientific and commercial expedition, and not one for conquest, for one does not start an expedition of conquest to the Nile with 500 negroes; and, moreover, M. Delcasse, with his calm and practical mind, is not a man to act on impulse, nor is he a seeker of quarrels. Once arrived at Fashoda Marchand lingered there, delayed by the attraction of the Nile, and also by the need for awaiting further instructions. It is probable that he and his officers wished to remain there, but their wishes did not pledge France.

"Certain it is," continued the late President, "that had Marchand, on sending his report, asked, 'What am I to do?' we should have replied 'Leave your camp and return to us,' but before we had received any direct communication Genl. Kitchener had paid a visit to Marchand, and the latter had naturally replied that he only took his orders from us. At the same time, the British Ambassador in Paris, in a verbal note, declared that Great Britain looked on the French occupation of Fashoda as an unfriendly act. That was a conversational phrase, and there was no ultimatum. Those who say that we did receive one calumniate that country. France would not, and never will, make an unconditional threat under the Republic than under the old regimes.

"This occurred under the Brisson Ministry, the fall of which gave France a moment of respite. When M. Charles Dupuy had formed a Cabinet M. Delcasse, who became Minister for Foreign Affairs, resumed the conversation with the British Ambassador. He showed by documents that the Marchand Expedition had never been of a conquest-seeking character, that the crisis had been brought about by the Sirdar's occupation, that if the French soldiers had not been confronted with British soldiers, and, if the matter had been treated in an exclusively diplomatic way, no misunderstanding would have arisen and, lastly, that as from the outset the expedition had had only a scientific-economic character, and in no way a military one, France made no concession in ordering Capt. Marchand to continue his progress under the same conditions as prevailed before Genl. Kitchener's incursion. The result of this conversation was that Marchand continued his journey across Abyssinia, in order to achieve the feat of traversing the entire breadth of Africa."

M. Faure added that when the Fashoda incident was settled the Government, which had not feared a war on account of the incident itself, feared one on account of the war fever excited by the reckless agitation of journalists of both countries during the negotiations, a fever which would, he said, have rendered the slightest incident impossible to allay.

"All the reports which we received," continued the late President, "warned us to be prepared for anything. Unfortunately, on many points we are not prepared. M. Lockroy wanted coal, guns, and troops for coast defence, and especially for Bizerta, which was, he said, at the mercy of a sudden attack. Money was wanted for these preparations, and we had none. We could not ask the Chamber for any without causing uneasiness in England. The Ministers had the courage to incur the necessary expenses without authority.

An extraordinary Council was held at the Elysee, at which were present M. Loubet, then President of the Senate, MM. Deschanel, Dupuy, Lockroy, De Freycinet, and Peytral. The necessary expenditure was estimated at from 70 to 80 million francs, and these millions were disposed of after the Ministers, in order to cover the Government as far as possible, had consulted MM. Barbey and Morel, the President and the Reporter of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Senate, and MM. Mesureur and Pelletan, of the Budget Committee of the Chamber.

"There were fears of M. Pelletan's opposition, but he, like the others, and, with even more alacrity, rose above all considerations of 'form.' 'It is not only the right of Ministers,' he said, 'it is their duty to spare neither money nor their responsibility in order to ward off danger. Before everything France must defend herself.'

"Everything was rapidly done that was necessary to resist a surprise. We emerged from this terrible crisis, caused by the mad polemics of newspapers, without war, and certainly with increased strength. I lived through hours filled with anguish," concluded M. Faure, "and I do not wish to go through those weeks again. A war a universal calamity it would have been if war had broken out, and what a responsibility."—Reuter.

WILL "CHARTREUSE" BE DISTURBED?

THERE is considerable dubiety in France as to whether the French Associations Bill will affect the Carthusian monks and the famous Chartreuse liqueur. In 1816 Louis XVIII., by a special ordinance, reinstated the Carthusians in the properties from which they had been expelled during the Revolution. A clause was, however, inserted fixing a yearly rental of 1,000f. to preserve the rights of the State. In 1857 M. Rouher and M. Magne, then Minister of Finance, lowered the sum but added some very stringent clauses as to the improvement of the domain. According to the spirit of the law the Carthusians are therefore accepted though not authorised. It remains to be seen whether this "modus vivendi" will continue. Probably the large dues paid by the order will induce the Government to subscribe to financial and fiscal grounds. In politics the monks have been thoroughly neutral, and their departure would be looked upon in the surrounding district as a calamity. All previous anticlerical storms have blown over the heads of the monks without touching them. Even Jules Ferry shrank from disturbing the distillers of the sacred herbs.

AN ADMIRAL STIGMATISES LAWYERS.

Letters of administration have been granted of the estate, valued at £21,664 17s. gross and £19,27 17s. 5d. net, of Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Edmund Commerell, of 15, Rutland-gate, and formerly of Alverbank, Alverstoke, C.C.B., V.C., who died on May 21, aged seventy-two. Sir John Commerell left his property in trust for Lady Commerell during her widowhood and subject to her interest for his children, or, on failure of this trust, for his nieces, Edith and Kate Bloomfield, or, in failure of this trust, for the other daughters of his sister, Mrs. Broomfield. By the codicil he desired that Lady Commerell should grant a release to Mrs. Bloomfield of her half-share in the house, No. 38, Park-street, and he added:—"Having had fatal experience of the iniquity of the law in certain cases, when decisions have been given against common sense and justice, it is my directions that my two nieces who are intended to benefit by the death of my child or children mean the two eldest children of my sister at the time this will was made, namely, Edith Bloomfield and Kate Bloomfield, and I entreat the parties interested in my will not to appeal to law if any difficulty may arise, but to arbitration. Having been swindled myself by every lawyer that I ever had anything to do with makes me offer this advice to my heirs, executors, and assigns."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A NEW NAVAL DECORATION.

(From the "London Gazette.")

At the Court at Saint James's, the 15th day of June, 1901. Present:—The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, in the words following, viz.:—

"Whereas we are of opinion that there should exist some means of recognizing Distinguished Service before the Enemy on the part of Warrant Officers or Subordinate Officers of Your Majesty's Fleet, who, by reason of not holding a Commission in the Royal Navy, are not eligible for appointments to any existing Order or Decoration.

"We beg leave to recommend that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased by Your Order in Council to institute a Decoration, to be designated the Conspicuous Service Cross and to consist of a Silver Cross with the reverse side plain, but having on the obverse side in the centre Your Majesty's Imperial and Royal Cypher, E.R.I., surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

"We would beg leave to recommend to Your Majesty that this Decoration be awarded for meritorious or distinguished services before the Enemy performed by Warrant Officers or Acting Warrant Officers, or by subordinate Officers of Your Majesty's Fleet; and that no person shall be nominated thereto unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name in despatches by the Admiral or Senior Naval or Military Officer Commanding the Squadron or detached Force.

"The award of this Decoration to carry with it the right to have the letters C.S.C., appended to the Officer's name.

"We would submit further that the names of those upon whom Your Majesty may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the "London Gazette," and a registry thereof kept in the Office of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

The institution of the Conspicuous Service Cross for warrant and subordinate officers of the Navy and Army performed meritorious or distinguished service before the enemy fills a gap and remedies a long-felt grievance. The new decoration will stand, as it were, between the Distinguished Service Order, for which only commissioned officers are eligible, and the medals for Conspicuous Gallantry, or for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, which are awarded only to petty officers and seamen of the Navy and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Marines, and to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army respectively. It is highly probable that the Royal Warrant, dated September 6, 1883, by which the D.S.O. was instituted was drawn up at the War Office without consultation with the Admiralty, for by its terms two, by no means unimportant, classes of naval officers were entirely overlooked and ignored. There does not exist among the grades of the Army any precisely similar ranks to those of the naval warrant officers, which include the boatswains and gunners of the combatant branch, or the naval subordinate officers, which include midshipmen and naval cadets, and these officers, who, being officers, were of course ineligible for the medal, were also by the terms of the warrant debarred from appointment to the order. As a consequence of this omission, gallantry or meritorious service on the part of the officers of these grades could only be recognized directly either by promotion to commissioned rank in the case of the former, as occurred after the Egyptian campaign, or by the award of the V.C. It was not, however, until the war in South Africa and circumstances in China brought the matter prominently forward that the naval authorities took steps to get the matter remedied, and the Navy will be highly gratified to learn that the King has so promptly given his gracious sanction to the Admiralty recommendation, and that the first decoration instituted in his reign is one which will enable justice to be done to two deserving classes of officers in whose ranks there have often times been found in the past—as there will certainly be found in the future—many who by their conduct in the field have added lustre to the honourable records of the naval service.

BRITISH OCCUPY THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

WITHDRAWAL OF BELGIANS.

THE report of the occupation of certain places in the Bahr-el-Ghazal by Soudanese troops under Colonel Sparkes, published by the "Belgique Militaire," is believed in well-informed quarters to be correct. In Paris the news is being used by the Nationalists as a means of attacking the Government. The "Belgique Militaire" in chronicling the news adds:—

"We would certainly have carried further the occupation of Bahr-el-Ghazal if it had not been for the observations of France, which denied that England had the right of ceding to us this Egyptian province. France was then dreaming of being as Fashoda. She has been sadly taken in, for not only has she had to abandon Fashoda, but also the Bahr-el-Ghazal, where she did not wish to see the Belgians, and which she now sees occupied by the English, who assuredly are more disquieting."

The hypocritical malice of this "fling" will not be lost upon the French Nationalists, and we shall certainly see (says the "Times" Paris correspondent) all the organs of the Opposition opening their broadsides on M. Delcasse for this fresh proof of treason. The spectacle will be a pretty one.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Daily Mail" sent the following important despatch under Monday's date:—

Colonel Sparkes, with eight officers, of whom four were Egyptians, with 200 Soudanese, have invaded and occupied the Bahr-el-Ghazal, leaving garrisons at Mashra-el-Rek, Fort Desair, Jur-Ghattas, and Rumbek. The Belgians have withdrawn to Kero.

The British have established a post at a distance of two hours only by river from Lado on the right bank of the river.

This rupture of the Convention of 1894 is considered here as legal the British not having obtained the strip of territory which they then solicited from the Congo State between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward.

The occupation of certain places in the Bahr-el-Ghazal by Anglo-Egyptian troops following on Lord Cranborne's statement that negotiations are proceeding between his Majesty's Government and that of the Congo State respecting the province has served to call attention to the future of that little known part of Central Africa.

The establishment of posts in that region by an Anglo-Egyptian force was carried out (Reuter's agency learns) in pursuance of a policy laid down by the Anglo-Egyptian Government after the fall of Omdurman, according to which Egypt resumed all her former rights in the Egyptian Soudan.

There has been (adds Reuter's agency) no question of driving out the Belgians, who have not occupied a single post in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, being unable to do so by reason of the arrangement concluded between Belgium and France. The Anglo-Egyptian occupation of the posts named is therefore in no way a rupture of the convention of 1894.

The statement circulated by Reuter's Agency, whilst confirming the news of the occupation of various posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal by the Sirdar's troops, is scarcely correct in saying that the action of the Anglo-Egyptian authorities is in no way a rupture of the Convention of 1894. By that document the Ghazal province was leased to the Congo State, and since the settlement of the Fashoda crisis King Leopold has sought to revive his claims to the territory in question. Moreover, Cong State troops have since 1899

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 5.

FRIDAY was a great day in our national history. Sixty-three years ago one morning Westminister Abbey was besieged by a little army of Londoners anxious to witness the formal inauguration of the Victorian era. Kings and Queens have never been in a hurry, and King Edward is to wait more than a year for his crown. His nephew of Germany has no crown at all though he has reigned as German Emperor for over thirteen years. So it was with Queen Victoria. She had come into her inheritance on June 20, 1837, but it was not until eight days later—on this day in 1838—that she put on her crown before her Peers and people in Westminster Abbey.

We have had exciting times in our own day; the day on which Mafeking was relieved will hardly be set down in history as normal. But Coronation Day in 1838 had an interest all its own. "Coronation mad" is a phrase that occurs in the story of the contemporary descriptions of the event. London was thronged with distinguished men and women. Coronation medals, Coronation handkerchiefs, and Coronation songs were sold at every street corner. Everybody was in a happy and generous mood. Cabmen charged a sovereign from Islington to Charing-cross, and got it without a grumble. One of the houses along the route was let for three days for £1,000. The people paid £200,000 to view the procession—a remarkable sum in the days before Park-lane was what it is. The Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent ball to two thousand people, and all the theatres were thrown open free to the public.

It was one of the days when London wakes up, as the Irishman would say, before it goes to bed. At five o'clock in the morning the doors of the abbey were opened, and crowds of people were ready to pour in through them. Ladies in Court dresses sat on door-mats, and it is chronicled that "Lady G——, with head thrown back and open mouth, snored prodigiously." Seven hours the crowd in the abbey waited before the young Queen alighted and the roar of cannon from all parts of the city, and the spectacle in the abbey was a sight never to be forgotten.

Opposite the altar a platform covered with golden cloth was built, and on it was the Stone of Destiny, on which Jacob is said to have laid his head at Bethel, when he dreamed of the angels ascending and descending. Queen Victoria, our fair friends will like to be reminded, wore a crimson robe, edged with gold lace and lined with ermine. Eight pretty girls bore her train. Diamonds sparkled everywhere in the sunshine. "Sirs," said the head of the Church of England to the assembled people, "I here present unto you Queen Victoria—the undoubted Queen of this realm. Wherefore all of you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" "God save the Queen" rang through the vast building, and the first Queen of the House of Hanover was at last Queen indeed and in name.

The Queen was anointed in King Edward's chair, under which was the Stone of Destiny, and above her four knights held a cloth of gold. As her head and hands were touched with oil from a gold ampulla, a passage from the Bible was spoken aloud, and the crowning ceremony then took place. It was a strange scene. The blueblooded aristocrats of England forgot their dignity for a moment, and noblemen and noblewomen scrambled for the gold and silver medals scattered about in the Abbey. The Queen knelt as the Primate placed the crown on her head, and at the same moment peers and peeresses put on their jewelled coronets. The jewels in the crown were worth a hundred thousand pounds; the great Koh-i-noor had not then been secured. When the crown was handed to the Queen, she asked: What am I to do with it? and when told to carry it, she asked simply: "Am I?" adding: "It is very heavy." It weighed nearly four pounds.

Her Majesty was placed on the Throne of Homage, and the Primate and the leading dukes swore to be loyal. An octogenarian peer, ascending the steps to pay homage, slipped and fell, and the Queen gave him her hand. A trying ordeal was saved by the resolution to omit the six hundred kisses which precedent demanded that the Queen should receive from the Peers, but the reluctance of the Peers to dispense with this privilege is set on record in the fact that it required months of deliberation to determine the matter.

The coronation ceremony lasted four hours and a half, and the Queen drove home wearing her crown for the first time before her people. In the front of the crown sparkled the historic ruby of Poitiers and Agincourt, and the sight must have recalled the great days of Rome. One who witnessed the homeward procession has left her impression of it on record in vivid words. "When she returned" says this lady, speaking of the Queen, "looking pale and tremulous, crowned, and holding her sceptre in a manner and attitude which said, 'I have it and none shall wrest it from me!' even Carlyle, who was standing near me, uttered with emotion 'A blessing on her head!'" So came into her own the young Queen whose destiny was to prove incomparably grander than mortal man had dreamed.

Sir Godfrey Lagden, who is going back to South Africa in a few days to help to build up British influence and prestige in the new territories, is a man who is bound, before the Empire is very much older, to stand high in its councils. He is barely 50—quite a youth as age goes among statesmen—but he has established his claim to fame already by his wise government of the Basutos. For fifteen years Sir Godfrey was "The Wise Ruler of Basutoland," as was known among the natives, and those who knew anything about his work there knew that the rumours of his retirement when he came home last year were absurd. He is one of the last men the Empire can spare in Africa.

Sir Godfrey knows the Transvaal well. He was a young man in the G.P.O. when the Transvaal trouble broke out in the seventies, and he gave up a comfortable life in London to take an important post at Pretoria. He will therefore have had something to do with the opening up of the new conditions in the Transvaal on both the occasions on which it has come under British rule. He has a personal interest in Pretoria, too, for he married a daughter of a bishop of the diocese which took its name from the capital of the late Republic.

There is great hope for the future in the fact that Sir Godfrey is to be at the head of the Ministry for Native Affairs. He is essentially a man to bring conflicting interests harmoniously together, and to bring peace out of strife. It is in the peaceful development of British power in Africa that his strength as a statesman lies. It has been his aim in Basutoland to use the power and influence of the native chief as a means of governing and guiding the nation—the words are his own—and his policy has succeeded admirably. With the exception of a short time, when he was present at all the engagements in the Egyptian War of nineteen years ago, all Sir Godfrey's life has been lived in South Africa and its battlefields are familiar ground to him.

A County Court judge in London has given a debtor eleven years in which to pay a debt. It is not the first time the justice of the law has been tempered with mercy in this way. A poor widow who was sued at Shoreditch last year for the price of a sewing machine was given till January, 1901, to pay her debt at the rate of threepence a week. Such judgments are very pleasing sometimes—when, for instance, a rich corporation sues a poor debtor under very trying circumstances; but it is not easy to see the equity of a judgment given a few years ago at Bloomsbury County Court. A trades union secretary was sued for a thousand pounds and the judge ordered that the money should be paid at the rate of eight shillings a month. There was humour as well as law in the judgment, for the debtor would have to live to be 250 before he could pay the debt, the last instalment becoming due sometime in the year 2117.

Most of us have made mistakes sometimes, and not even Governments are infallible. But there seems little excuse for a mistake which is called to mind by the anniversary of Coronation Day. In the only authorised life of Queen Victoria which has yet appeared, the date of the Coronation is wrongly given! Mr. Richard Holmes, the librarian at Windsor Castle, who certainly ought to have known better, would have the world believe that Queen Victoria was crowned on June 27, whereas everybody knows by this time that the crowning was on the 28th. The mistake is the more extraordinary because the Queen must have passed the pages of Mr. Holmes's book. Mr. Holmes, in his preface, takes the opportunity of correcting "many little fables" about Queen Victoria, and claims for his work that it is the first accurate account of her childhood and youth. Yet in the new edition of the book published this year we are still told that the last Coronation was on a Tuesday, instead of Wednesday.

Deaths on the stage are as rare as they are startling. One has just occurred in Russia. The tragic fatality, on the stage of a London theatre a few years ago will be remembered, but it is not easy to recall a natural death under similar circumstances in this country. The last one reported occurred in New York, at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Hall Caine's play, "The Christian," was being performed, and one of the lactresses, Miss Ethel Marlowe, fell dead from heart disease on making her exit in one of the scenes. Two years before by a strange coincidence, her sister, also an actress, had died in the same way at a Boston theatre.

There have been accidents and tragedies on the stage, and there have been actors who have taken advantage of a favourable situation on the stage to wreak a last vengeance on their enemies. An actress appearing in the "Plaster of Paris" Comedy Company at Chattanooga, Tennessee, last autumn, deliberately fired a revolver at an actor, and shot him dead before the eyes of the audience.

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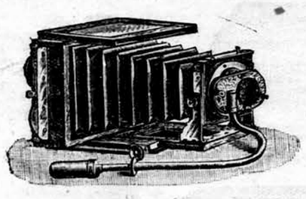

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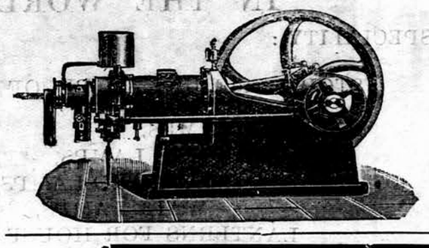

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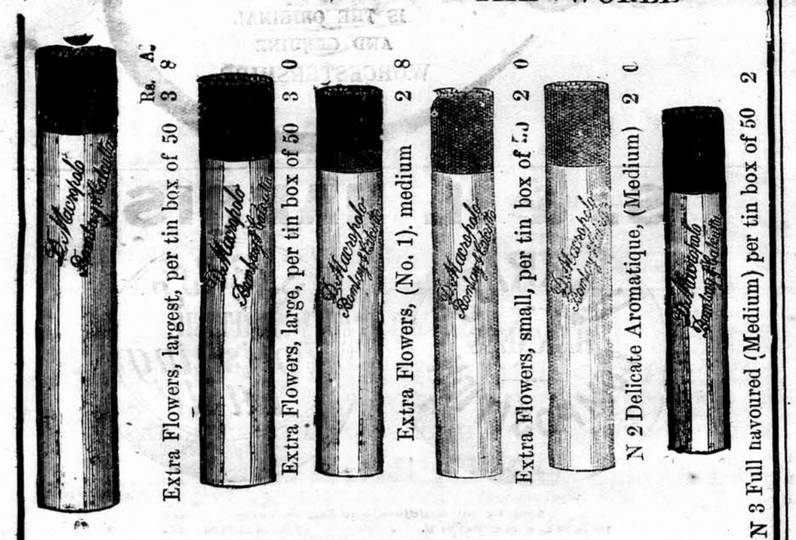
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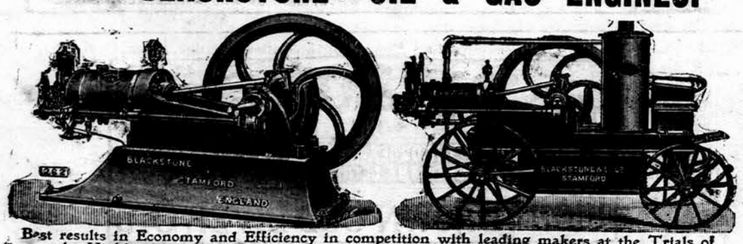

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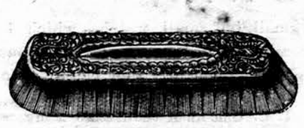
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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Silver and Plush Back Mirror, Rs. 24.

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case. Rs. 25

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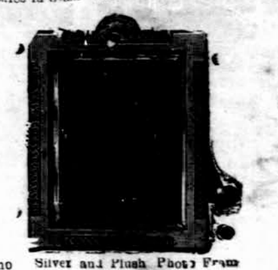
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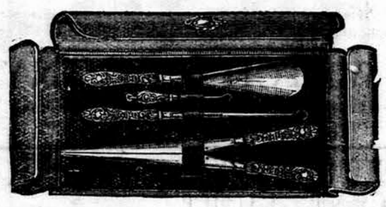
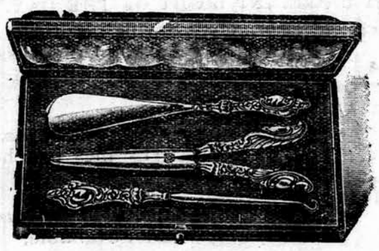

Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Manicure Set, Rs. 33.


Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.

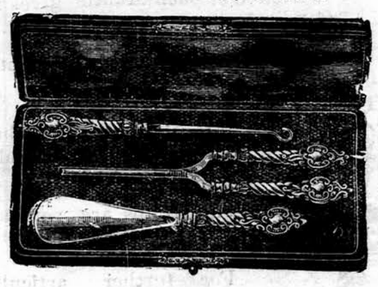
Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.

Manicure Set, Rs. 21

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.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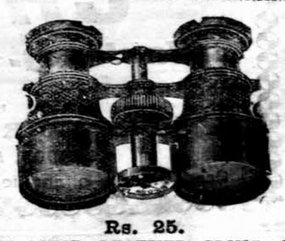

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